FINAL SUBMITTAL

HISTORIC SITE SURVEY
BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER

BELTSVILLE, MARYLAND

PREPARED FOR:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
CONTRACT NO. 53-3K15-5-9071
TASK ORDER NUMBER 14

VOLUME V
BUILDING FORMS

JUNE 1998

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BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER

BELTSVILLE, MARYLAND

STRUCTURE FORMS

VOLUME 5

Prepared for:
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Prepared by:
ROBINSON & ASSOCIATES, INC.
&
RHODESIDE & HARWELL, INC.

In association with:
BERNARD JOHNSON YOUNG, INC.

FINAL SUBMISSION
JUNE 1998

FINAL SUBMISSION
JUNE 1998

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER
BELTSVILLE, MARYLAND

STRUCTURE FORMS (300-543A)
VOLUME 5

Prepared for:
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BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 300	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: B-5
Building Name/Historic Name: Water Pumping Station		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm\Research Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1939/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Water Pumping Station		

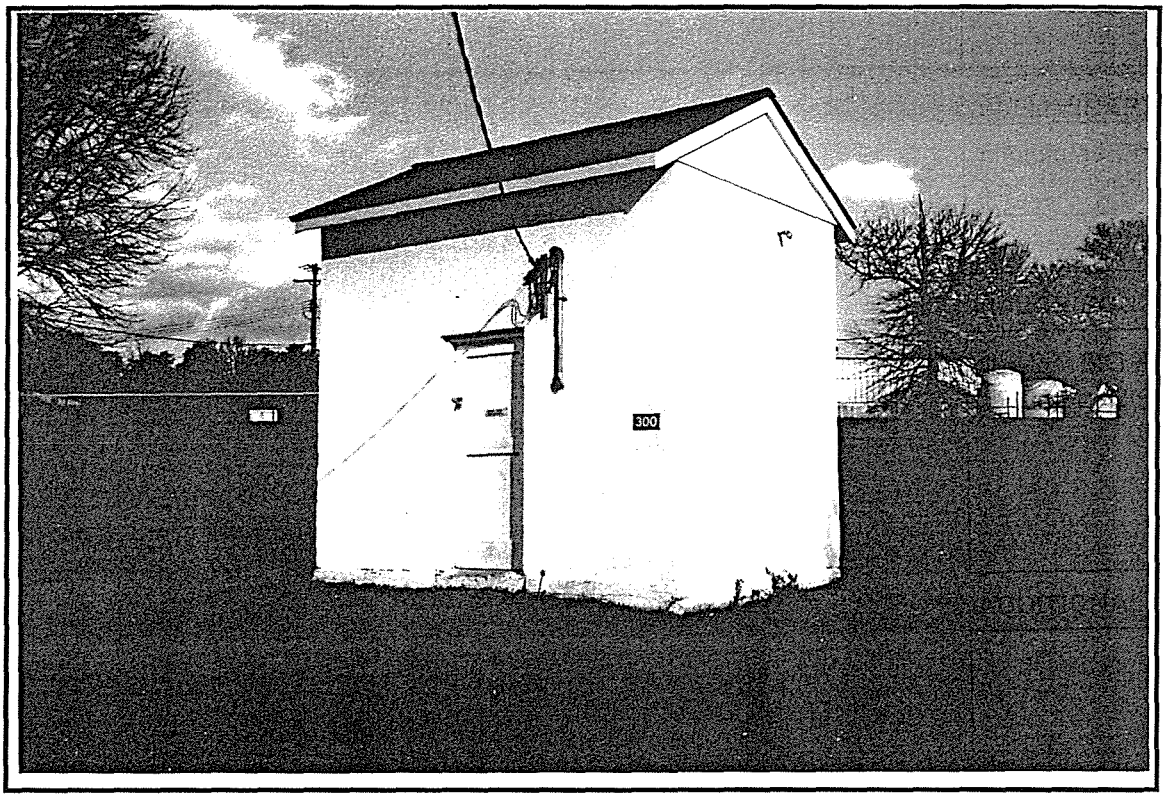


Photo ID: Building 300, South & East Facade, 2/96

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This well house was built in a simple, square, design with a flat roof and it rests on a solid concrete base. It was constructed in 1939. Its metal roof is similar to that on Well House B 240 and B 244: a flat metal roof with turned edges. The plain wooden door is set in a wooden frame and there are no window openings. This structure appears to be of poured concrete, with no refinements or decoration. It is abandoned.

The pump in this building was originally part of the larger water system at BARC. However it is no longer in use. For more information, see the BARC Water System Historical Eligibility Survey.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 8, 17, and 54; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 302	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: B-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Log Lodge/CCC Lodge		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934/Phase III		
Historic Use/Current Use: Recreation Lodge/Cafeteria/Visitor Center		

Photo ID: Building 302, East and South Facades, 12/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

The Log Lodge is a large two-story, tripart, log building that consists of a central portion flanked by two smaller wings. The Rustic-style building is constructed of whole logs that are notched at the corners, and mortar chinking is used between the logs. The central portion has a side-gable roof with two end chimneys constructed of stone. A central, cross-gable entryway extends from the east facade. The extension is supported by log posts. Windows on the main block are three-part casement windows with small diamond-shaped panes. The east (front) and west (rear)elevations each have three shed-roof dormers that each have three, small four-pane windows. The flanking wings, which are slightly lower than the central block, also have gable roofs. The windows on the wings are smaller, but are also three-part with diamond-shaped panes. The west facade has a one-story shed roof addition which continues the main roofline. Another addition is a square structure connected to the building by the shed-roof addition. The roof is covered with wood shingles.

The Log Lodge was funded under the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 (FP #47). Funds for an "Assembly Building and Comfort Station" were allocated to the Animal Husbandry Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the amount of $5,202. The plans for the building were drawn up for the Division in early 1934 by Louis de Laourantaye. The plans were also submitted to Delos Smith, the architect hired to provide consulting on the preparation of a master plan and various other Bureau of Animal Industry activities in 1933-34. Work on the building apparently began soon thereafter using CWA workers. However, the building, like many of the other Animal Husbandry buildings funded under the 1933 Act, became caught up in the controversy surrounding irregularities in the handling of PWA funds, and work appears to have stopped on the project in October 1934. When construction resumed, it was with the use of CCC labor. The building was completed in 1937 and used initially as a recreational facility for the CCC. Later it was used as a cafeteria for the site as a whole.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 8, Bureau of Agricultural Engineering; MHT Historic Sites Inventory Form prepared y Susan Pearl, September 1986.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: C. Hooper	**Affiliation:** R&A	**Date:** January 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 303	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: D-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Agricultural Engineering Laboratory		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Powder Mill Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1941		
Historic Use/Current Use: Laboratory		

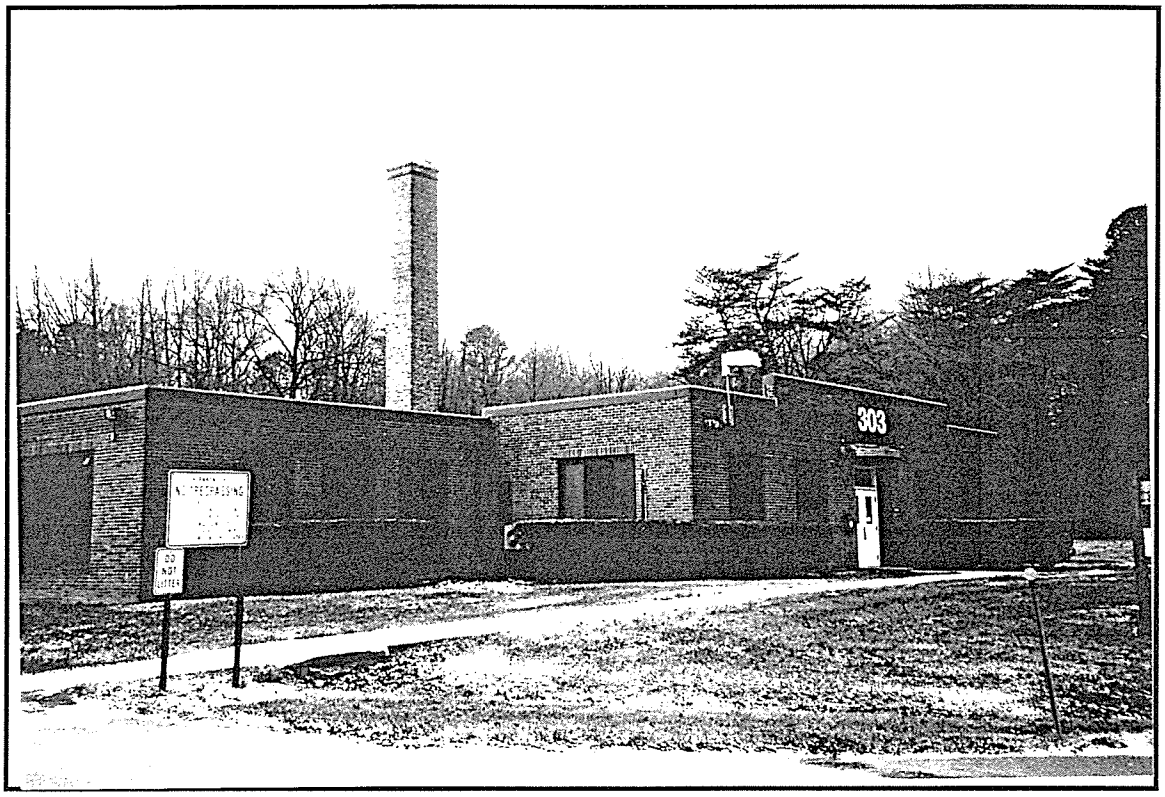


Photo ID: Building 303, North and East Facades, 12/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Building 303 is a large, one-story brick laboratory building with a modified T-shaped footprint and a flat roof. The north elevation, which faced Powder Mill Road, contains a central projecting bay with double metal doors. Windows on this facade are all replacement windows that have single large panes of glass. The east and west elevations are identical. They each have three bays, with the central bays' rooflines extending slightly higher than the surrounding rooflines, creating a stepped effect. There are three windows in each of the central bays. Each window has 25 panes with steel sashes. Eight of the central panes pivot open, while the remaining panes are fixed. The flanking bays contain identical windows that are located directly against each other, forming a larger single opening. The south elevation contains similar windows that are interspersed with single entry doors and overhung doors. The bays which contain the overhung doors extend slightly higher at the roofline, once again giving the roof a stepped appearance. A large interior brick chimney extends from the flat roof.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 8.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

History and Significance

In 1942, Building 303, a brick equipment building, located on the border between the Central and East Farm areas, was constructed for the Bureau. Although its specific use is unknown, this building is much too small to house the large pieces of farm equipment necessary for the Bureau's experimental work. When the Bureau of Chemistry and Agricultural Engineering merged with the Bureau of Plant Industry and Soils in 1942, much of the agricultural engineering equipment was probably housed in Plant Industry's equipment storage facilities and garages on the North and South Farms.

The work of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering of the USDA encompassed many aspects of farm life. Since farmers must know how to operate machinery, construct farm buildings, implement irrigation systems, and select quality equipment, the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering assisted with these skills. A government manual breaks down the Bureaus work into three areas. First, farm engineering problems were addressed. Special emphasis was placed on the problems of small, family-sized farms. Secondly, the Bureau conducted land improvement studies, including investigations on drainage, land clearing, and irrigation. The results of these studies were available to farmers to assist with improved land use. Finally, farm equipment studies focused on the problems of farm power and machinery, rural electrification, farm buildings, and engineering problems associated with the transportation and storage of farm products.

The Bureau was concerned with civil engineering, architectural, and landscape matters. At Beltsville, the Bureau served as the USDA's in-house architecture and engineering group and conducted research in areas such as building materials, drainage, and irrigation systems. Various bureaus at BARC consulted the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering for advice on grading, drainage, levee construction, and irrigation. During the New Deal construction boom at BARC, grading plans developed by landscape architects for new building sites were approved by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering. Similarly, plans for draining large areas were submitted to the Bureau for approval.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 305	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: B-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Pump House		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Research and Powder Mill Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1938/MHT		
Historic Use/Current Use: Pump House		

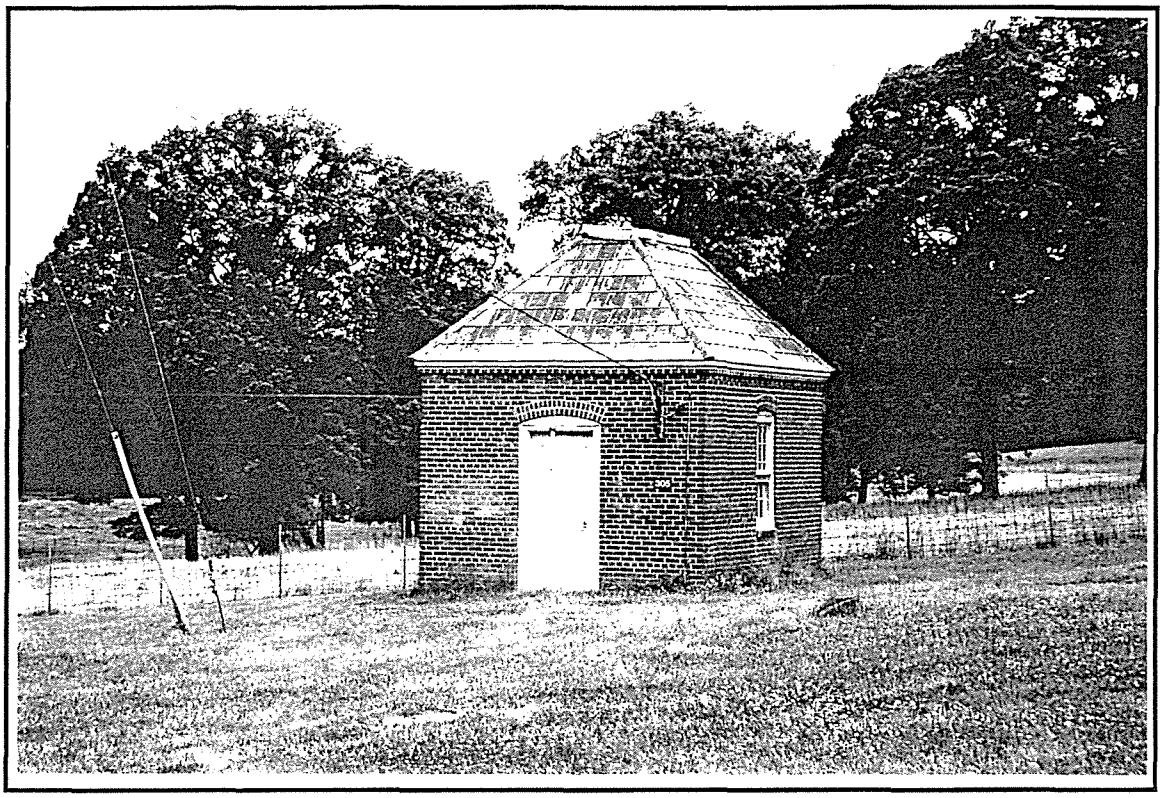


Photo ID: Building 305, South and East Facades, 6/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Building 305 is a one-story brick structure erected in 1938. It has a moderately pitched, hipped pyramidal roof with brick coping in the eave. The roof is sheathed in asbestos shingles and is capped with a box-like opening which was used to access the pumps inside, similar to Building 287. Each corner joint on the roof is covered with a curved shingle which acts as flashing, protecting the joint from water damage. The brick, segmentally arched windows have brick sills and nine-over-six glass panes. The wooden door is set in a wooden frame with a segmental arch in the brickwork above the door. The entire structure is set on a brick base. The brick is laid in five-course American bond and appears to be in fairly good condition.

The potable water system at BARC consists of a loose-knit collection of well houses, elevated reservoirs, one water treatment facility, and one underground reservoir as well as the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission-supplied system at BARC West. Located throughout Central Farm, with one elevated reservoir located on East Farm, these structures date their original construction to 1934-40 with later additions and alterations occurring between 1966 and 1974. The small structures enclosing the shallow wells may have been part of the work completed by members of the Emergency Conservation Corps (later the Civilian Conservation Corps) during that organization's activity at BARC. (See Robinson & Associates Determination of Eligibility Report and MHT Form, BARC Water System, (Pg. 61-23) 1996.)

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes _X_ No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes _X_ No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Robinson & Associates Determination of Eligibility Report and MHT Form, BARC Water System, (PG 61-23) 1996; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Building 305, considered as part of a grouping of water supply-related buildings and structures, has been determined not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. (MHT # PG 61-23)

Name of Surveyor: R. Arlotto	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 306	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: C-3
Building Name/Historic Name: South Laboratory/Departmental Administration Building		
Farm Area/Street Address: Center Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1939-1941/NARA		
Historic Use/Current Use: Laboratory/Office Space		

Photo ID: Building 306, West Facade, 6/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 54; Facilities and Engineering Archives, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: C. Hooper	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

Description

This building is the southern most of a grouping of three similar brick laboratory buildings that together make up the Departmental Laboratories. Building 306 is a three-story, brick Georgian Revival laboratory building. It has a slate, side gable roof, paired six-over-six double-hung sash, and a concrete foundation. The main (east) facade has 15 bays. Prominent features of this facade include the main entrance which consists of a shallow two-storyTuscan portico surrounding the center three bays of the building. The central bay of the portico houses the building's pedimented entrance. Decorative ironwork grills are located on either side of the double wood doors. Above the doors are two-leaded glass windows. The entrance is reached via a platform with slate tiles with concrete aggregate steps. Other decorative elements on this facade include rectangular designs executed in brick and concrete centered under the windows between the first and second floors and concrete keystones above the second floor windows. At the roof level, this facade features six gable-roofed dormers and paired, decorative gable-end chimneys on both ends of the building. The south elevation is three bays wide. Unlike the front facade, windows on this facade are 12-pane units of metal construction, the lower three panes of which pivot open. The central, double wood door on this facade is surmounted by two leaded windows and a simple decorative pediment. At the attic level is a half-round vent. The west (rear) facade mirrors the east facade without the elaborate focal entryway. The north facade is similar to the south facade. Copper gutters and replacement gutters are present. Overall, the building is in good condition. Obvious alterations include the insertion of numerous window-unit air conditioners and a forest of vents at the roof top.

History and Significance

The Departmental Laboratories (Buildings 306, 307, 308) were vital components of the effort to construct a national research center at Beltsville. Constructed under the aegis of the Office of the Director of the Beltsville Research Center, the departmental laboratories were seen both as a means of gathering together USDA activities previously scattered around the Washington area, and a way of providing improved facilities for the bureaus. Because of their size and the fact that they housed the headquarters of the Center, these new facilities were to provide a new geographical focus to the site, and in particular to the Central Farm.

Under the 1938 Act, PWA monies (in the amount of $650.000) and WPA monies (in the amount of $65,000) were allocated to the Food and Drug Administration for a laboratory building for pharmacology and vitamin work. However, the planned occupant of the building, as well as the planned location of all of the departmental laboratories, varied significantly from the planning stage to the final occupancy. Sometime prior to mid-1938 the final location of the Departmental Labs (also known as the Research Laboratory Group, or the Central Laboratory Group) was selected. The site chosen was the location of part of the Swine Unit, which had to be moved to accommodate the new buildings. Thereafter a contractor was selected. The shell of the building was completed by force account and contracts were let for the rest of the building. The prime contractor for this and the other Departmental Laboratories was the Harwood-Nebel Construction Company of Washington, D.C. Work on the building began September 23, 1938. However, due to a shortage of labor the building was occupied only by around October 1940. The FDA was never to occupy the building. Although it had been consistently involved in the design process for the building, just before the building was occupied, for an unknown reason, different tenants were found. The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine (Division of Insects), the Agricultural Marketing Service (Insect Division), and the Soil Conservation Service (Cartographic Division) were the building's first occupants. Work conducted in the building thereafter related to the topic areas of these agencies. (See contextual sections relating to these groups.)

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 307	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: B-3
Building Name/Historic Name: Center Laboratory/Departmental Administration Building		
Farm Area/Street Address: Center Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1939-1941/NARA		
Historic Use/Current Use: Laboratory Space		

Photo ID: Building 307, East Facade, 4/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 54; Facilities and Engineering Archives, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

Description

This building is the central element of a grouping of three similar brick laboratory buildings that together make up the Departmental Laboratories. Its central location and prominent occupants (it housed the offices of the Director of the Beltsville Research Center) are marked by a tall central wood cupola. The three-story, rectangular laboratory building has a side-gable roof and a concrete foundation. The main (east) facade has 15 bays. This facade contains the main entrance which is on a raised platform with slate tiles with concrete aggregate steps leading to platform. The central entryway is two stories high and three bays wide with four columns supporting an entablature which contains decorative carved medallions and a carved key pattern. Pilasters surround the doorway, mirroring the placement of the columns. The wood double doors are half-glazed with panels. Vents with decorative ironwork are located on either side of the doors. There is a raised basement. Decorative brick and concrete work occur between the first and second levels. The majority of the windows are six-over-six wood sash. However, some windows have been replaced and contain air-conditioning units. Decorative brick work and popped concrete keystones are located over windows. The south elevation contains an original half-glazed wood door and replacement windows. The west (rear) facade mirrors the east facade without the elaborate focal entryway. The north facade contains double wood paneled doors with leaded glass panes over the doors. Both the north and south facades contain large round vents in the gable ends. Copper gutters and replacement gutters are present. The replacement gutters often use the original copper fasteners to hold new gutters. The side gable roof is covered with slate shingles. There are six gable dormers on the east facade and six gable dormers on the west facade. Each contain six-over-six windows. There are gable end chimneys on both the north and south elevations. The roof contains various ventilator shafts and acorn ventilators. The building is in good condition, although areas need to be painted.

History and Significance

The Departmental Laboratories (Buildings 306, 307, 308) were vital components of the effort to construct a national research center at Beltsville. Constructed under the aegis of the Office of the Director of the Beltsville Research Center, the departmental laboratories were seen both as a means of gathering together USDA activities previously scattered around the Washington area, and a way of providing improved facilities for the bureaus. Because of their size and the fact that they housed the headquarters of the Center, these new facilities were to provide a new geographical focus to the site, and in particular to the Central Farm.

Under the "Work Relief and Public Works Appropriation Act of 1938" funds were allocated to the BRC for a "Laboratory and Administration Building with Outbuildings." Funding came both through the PWA ($500,00) and the WPA $200,000 (O.P 752-0103). The planned occupants of the departmental laboratories, as well as their planned location, varied significantly from the planning stage to the final occupancy. Sometime prior to mid-1938 the final location of the Departmental Labs (also known as the Research Laboratory Group, or the Central Laboratory Group) was selected. The site chosen was the location of part of the Swine Unit, which had to be moved to accommodate the new buildings. Thereafter a contractor was selected. The prime contractor for this and the other Departmental Laboratories was the Harwood-Nebel Construction Company of Washington, D.C. The shell of the building was erected by force account and the contract covered all other interior finish, mechanical work and equipment. Preliminary engineering work began August 9, 1938, and concrete footings were complete and work was progressing on the foundations in November 1938. Only sometime in the summer or early fall of 1940, when the buildings were completed, was the final selection of the occupants of the buildings made. Building 307 housed the BRC office, library, and other administrative offices on the ground floor (occupied before September 1940), with the two top floors occupied by the Home Economics Division. Work conducted in the building related to the responsibilities of these

groups. (For more information, see, in particular, context section relating to these groups.)

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 308	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: C-2
Building Name/Historic Name: North Laboratory/Departmental Administration Building		
Farm Area/Street Address: Center Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1939-1941/NARA		
Historic Use/Current Use: Laboratory/Office Space		

Photo ID: Building 308, East and South Facades, 4/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No __

Retains Integrity: Yes X No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 54; Facilities and Engineering Archives, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: C. Hooper	Affiliation: R&A.	Date: April 1997

Description

This building is the northernmost of a grouping of three similar brick laboratory buildings that together make up the Departmental Laboratories. Building 308 is a three-story, brick, Georgian Revival laboratory building. It has a slate, side gable roof, paired six-over-six double-hung sash, and a concrete foundation. The main (east) facade has 15 bays. Prominent features of this facade include the main entrance which consists of a shallow two-story Tuscan portico surrounding the center three bays of the building. The central bay of the portico houses the building's pedimented entrance. Decorative ironwork grills are located on either side of the double wood doors. Above the doors are two leaded glass windows. The entrance is reached via a platform with slate tiles with concrete aggregate steps. Other decorative elements on this facade include rectangular designs executed in brick and concrete centered under the windows between the first and second floors and concrete keystones above the second floor windows. At the roof level, this facade features six gable-roofed dormers and paired, decorative gable-end chimneys on both ends of the building. The south elevation is three bays wide. Unlike the front facade, windows on this facade are 12-pane units of metal construction, the lower three panes of which pivot open. The central, double wood door on this facade is surmounted by two leaded windows and a simple decorative pediment. At the attic level is a half-round vent. The west (rear) facade mirrors the east facade without the elaborate focal entryway. The north facade is similar to the south facade. Copper gutters and replacement gutters are present. Overall, the building is in good condition. Obvious alterations include the insertion of numerous window-unit air conditioners and a forest of vents at the roof top.

History and Significance

The Departmental Laboratories (Buildings 306, 307, 308) were vital components of the effort to construct a national research center at Beltsville. Constructed under the aegis of the Office of the Director of the Beltsville Research Center, the departmental laboratories were seen both as a means of gathering together USDA activities previously scattered around the Washington area, and a way of providing improved facilities for the bureaus. Because of their size and the fact that they housed the headquarters of the Center, these new facilities were to provide a new geographical focus to the site, and in particular to the Central Farm.

Under the 1938 Act $650,000 of PWA funds and $50,000 of WPA funds were allocated for a laboratory for the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils; it was to be used for fertilizer investigations. Sometime prior to mid-1938 the final location of the Departmental Labs (also known as the Research Laboratory Group, or the Central Laboratory Group) was selected. The site chosen was the location of part of the Swine Unit, which had to be moved to accommodate the new buildings. Thereafter a contractor was selected. The shell of the building was completed by force account and contracts were let for the rest of the building. . The prime contractor for this and the other Departmental Laboratories was the Harwood-Nebel Construction Company of Washington, D.C. Work on the building began in September 1938. However, a shortage of labor and other factors delayed the completion of the building until October 1940. The building was initially occupied by the Fertilizer Investigation Division of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 309	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: C-3
Building Name/Historic Name: Service Buildings for Departmental Laboratories		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm		
Date of Construction/Source: 1940/NARA		
Historic Use/Current Use: Power Plant/Laboratory		

Photo ID: Building 309, South and West Facades, 4/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 54; Facilities and Engineering Archives.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: C. Hooper	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

Description

This brick power plant is located slightly to the east of the Departmental Laboratories for which it provided heat. The massing of this multistory, flat-roofed brick building ties it to the contemporary modern movement. This is particularly evident on the front (east) facade where the stepped massing shows the influence of the Art Deco elements. The east facade features a tall, projecting, central element that is embellished with a vertical line of strip windows. On either side of the central tower are lower "steps." These feature entrances with double half-glass doors on the first-floor level, a grouping of three vertical lines of strip windows at what could be considered the second-floor level, and a shorter grouping of three strip windows at the third-floor level. The southern side of this lowest section is wider than its mirror side to the north. It features a single entrance. The north facade consists of five bays. At the first-floor level there is an entrance similar to those on the east facade in the first bay and groupings of three vertical windows at the other bays. The second-floor windows on this facade are similar to those at this level on the east facade. A fire escape is present at east end of north facade where a sixth bay would be located. The west (rear) facade is five bays wide and is similar in fenestration to the north facade. However, the second bay from the west is blind and there is a low, one-story, projecting brick addition on the west end of the building. The rear portion of the building has always been the site of laboratory/office facilities. The south facade is six bays wide and is largely similar to the north and west facades. Most of the bays at the second-floor level, however, are blind.

History and Significance

Building 309 was constructed as a support building for the Departmental Laboratory grouping. The Departmental Laboratories were vital components of the effort to construct a national research center at Beltsville. Under the 1938 Act, PWA and WPA monies were allocated for a building and the necessary tunnels to serve the three departmental laboratories. The building's foundations and the connecting tunnels to the Departmental labs were completed by force account and the rest of the building was completed by contract. The excavation of the building was partially complete in November 1938, when a shortage of labor severely slowed completion of the building. The building was completed in time to provide heat for the Departmental Laboratories when they opened in October 1940. In addition to housing a power plant, the building also had lab/office space. The first occupant of this space was the Cartographic Division of the Soil Conservation Service.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 310	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: C-3
Building Name/Historic Name: Water Treatment Plant		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm		
Date of Construction/Source: 1946/Phase III		
Historic Use/Current Use: Water Treatment Plant		

Photo ID: Building 310, South and West Facades, 4/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

The potable water system at BARC consists of a loose-knit collection of well houses, elevated reservoirs, one water treatment facility, and one underground reservoir as well as the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission supplied system at BARC West. Located throughout Central Farm, with one elevated reservoir located on East Farm, these structures date their original construction to 1934-40 with later additions and alterations occurring between 1966 and 1974. The small structures enclosing the shallow wells may have been part of the work completed by members of the Emergency Conservation Corps (later the Civilian Conservation Corps) during that organizations's activity at BARC.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No __

Retains Integrity: Yes __ No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Robinson & Associates Determination of Eligibility Report and MHT Form, BARC Water System, (PG 61-23), 1996; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Building 310, as part of a grouping of water supply-related buildings and structures, has been determined not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. (MHT # PG 61-23)

Name of Surveyor: R. Arlotto	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

Description

The water treatment facility, originally constructed in 1946, was significantly enlarged and/or altered in the 1960s and the 1990s. The original sections of the building exhibit some International style characteristics including a flat roof, flush windows, asymmetrical facades, and minimal ornamentation. Windows thoughout have brick sills but vary in number and shape.

The original north facade had a distinct, International style appearance with six pairs of ribbon windows running along the cornice, just below a solid line of concrete coping. These windows are three-over-three in a rectangular shape, which open from the top as an awning window. The plain wooden door was flanked by two large windows with nine panes of glass set on a brick sill. The eastern portion of this original design has been altered by an addition which has removed all evidence of the former appearance. The original windows on this facade have been replaced with two modern, 15-pane metal windows.

The original double garage door on the west facade has been replaced by a common roll-up garage door. The trash access door on the same building face (raised several feet above grade) has likewise been replaced by a more modern door. (See Robinson & Associates Determination of Eligibility Report and MHT Form, BARC Water System, (PG 61-23), 1996.)

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 312	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: D-3
Building Name/Historic Name: Film Storage		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm		
Date of Construction/Source: 1940/NARA		
Historic Use/Current Use: Film Storage/General Storage		

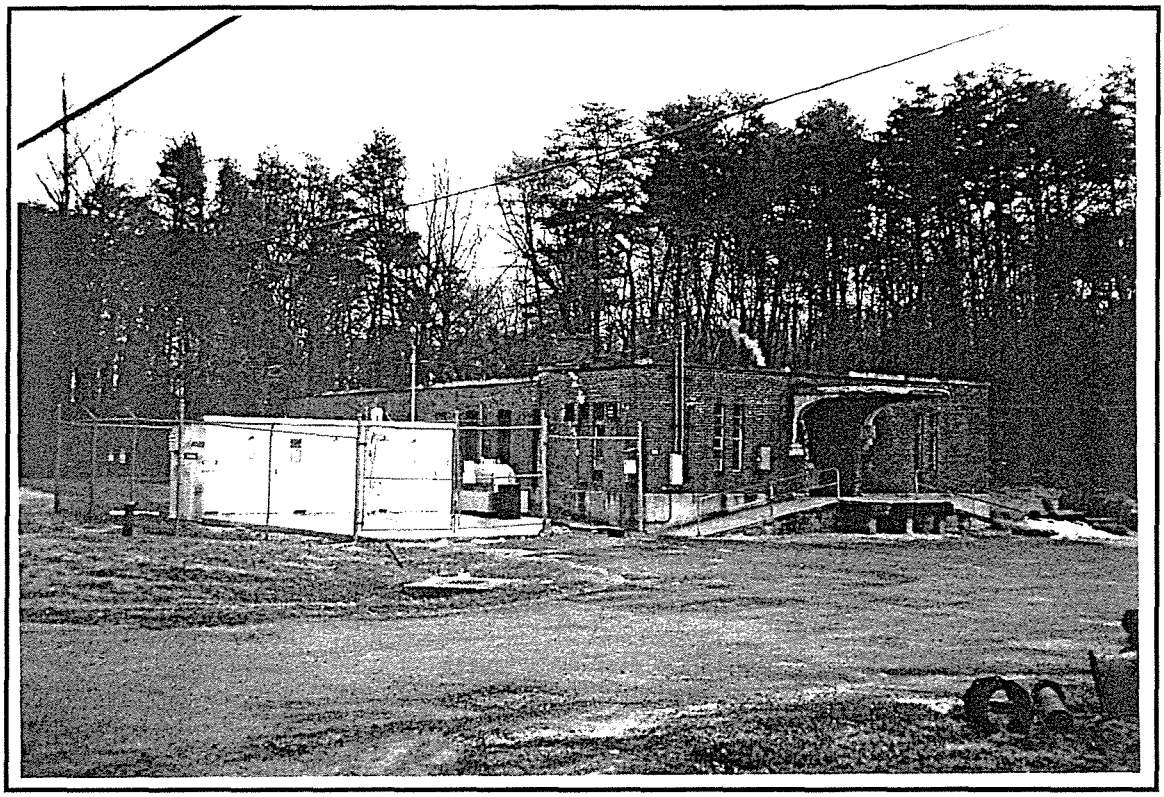


Photo ID: Building 312, West and North Facades, 4/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This is a utilitarian one-story red brick building with a flat roof. The western (front) section is slightly wider than the rest of the building, thus giving it a "T"-shaped footprint. There is a poured concrete aggregate foundation. The three-bay wide west facade contains the main entry, which has two concrete ramps leading to a platform which is raised on concrete piers. The central entryway is arched with a large concrete projecting overhang. A centrally located half-glazed wood door is flanked by thin vertical windows. Two pairs of long, thin, vertical, six-pane windows flank the entry. The north, east and south facades contain vertical recesses which house ventilators and small square vents. The east facade features louvered doors and a brick chimney is located in the northwest quadrant of building. There is a downspout system in place. The vaults appear still to be in place; however, the building is now used for miscellaneous storage. The building is in fair condition.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No __

Retains Integrity: Yes __ No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 54; Facilities and Engineering Archives.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 313	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: D-3
Building Name/Historic Name: Pump Station		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm		
Date of Construction/Source: 1938/Phase III		
Historic Use/Current Use: Pump Station		

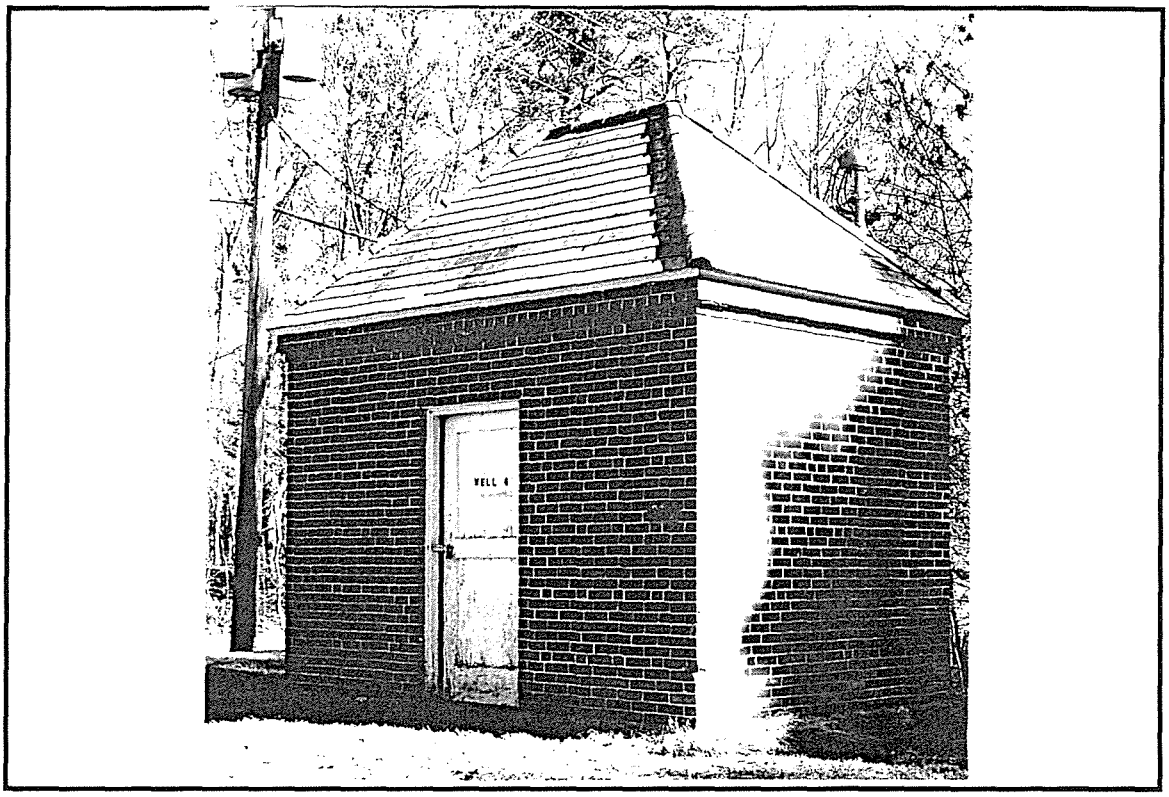


Photo ID: Building 313, North and West Facades, 2/96

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Building 313 was erected in 1938, utilizing the same materials and design as Building 305. It is set on a concrete base and constructed of brick, but with one interesting difference from Building 305: the brick was laid in a garden wall variant with five stretcher courses to every one header course. The moderately pitched pyramidal roof also is slightly different, with the cap for pump access located on the side of the roof, and not at its peak. The sash window has six-over-six panes of glass set in a wood frame. The simple wood panel door is likewise set in a wooden frame, although minus the segmental arch above the door as evidenced in Building 305. Brick coping in the eave and the same curved shingle flashing, as shown in Building 305, are also used here. This former well house now accommodates electrical components.

The potable water system at BARC consists of a loose-knit collection of well houses, elevated reservoirs, one water treatment facility, and one underground reservoir as well as the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission supplied system at BARC West. Located throughout Central Farm, with one elevated reservoir located on East Farm, these structures date their original construction to 1934-40 with later additions and alterations occurring between 1966 and 1974. The small structures enclosing the shallow wells may have been part of the work completed by members of the Emergency Conservation Corps (later the Civilian Conservation Corps) during that organizations's activity at BARC. (See Robinson & Associates, Determination of Elegibility Report and MHT Form, BARC Water System (PG 61-23), 1996.)

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Robinson & Associates, Determination of Elegibility Report and MHT Form, BARC Water System (PG 61-23), 1996; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Building 313, as part of a grouping of water supply-related buildings and structures, has been determined not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. (MHT # PG 61-23)

Name of Surveyor: R. Arlotto	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 314	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: C-2
Building Name/Historic Name: Pump Station		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm/Zoology Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1938/Phase III		
Historic Use/Current Use: Pump Station		

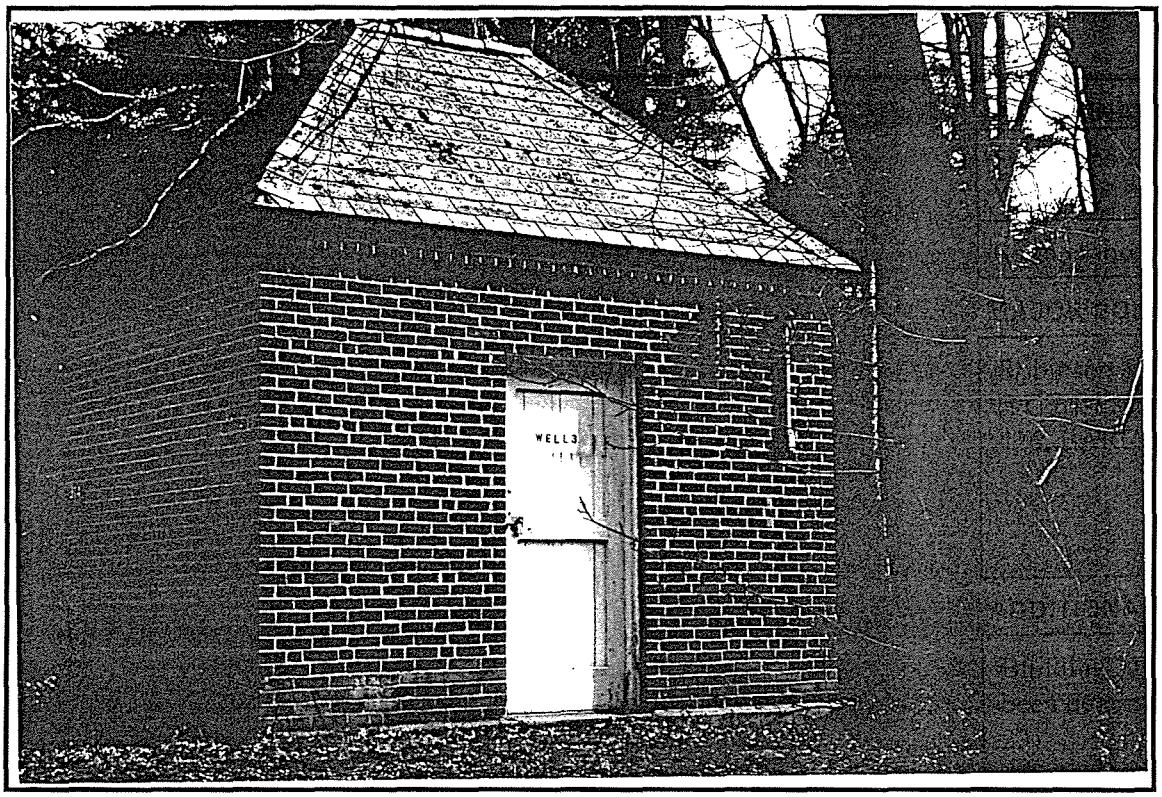


Photo ID: Building 314, North and East Facades, 2/96

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This Well House is an exact duplicate of Building 313; it features the same brick and bonding pattern, concrete base, asbestos shingle roof, access cap on side, and wooden door and window. Other than location, there are no distinguishing features to differentiate between Building 313 and Building 314. These well houses also share the same construction date (1938.)

The potable water system at BARC consists of a loose-knit collection of well houses, elevated reservoirs, one water treatment facility, and one underground reservoir as well as the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission supplied system at BARC West. Located throughout Central Farm, with one elevated reservoir located on East Farm, these structures date their original construction to 1934-40 with later additions and alterations occurring between 1966 and 1974. The small structures enclosing the shallow wells may have been part of the work completed by members of the Emergency Conservation Corps (later the Civilian Conservation Corps) during that organizations's activity at BARC. (See Robinson & Associates, Determination of Eligibility Report and MHT Form, BARC Water System , (PG 61-23), 1996.)

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Robinson & Associates, Determination of Eligibility Report and MHT Form, BARC Water System , (PG 61-23), 1996; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Building 314, considered as part of a grouping of water supply-related buildings and structures, has been determined not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. (MHT # PG 61-23)

Name of Surveyor: R. Arlotto	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 315	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: C-1
Building Name/Historic Name: Solvent Storage		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm		
Date of Construction/Source: 1940/NARA		
Historic Use/Current Use: Chemical Storage		

Photo ID: Building 315, South Facade, 4/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Building 315 is a small, utilitarian, brick building with concrete foundations. The one-story, flat-roofed building was constructed in two component parts. The original north section of the building features projecting vertical panels on either side of the windows and a central front entrance. It also features jack arches and cement sills on the windows and copper gutters. On the front section, it features two, fixed, one-over-one, double-hung windows on either side of a wood door. Small, single-pane windows are located on the side and back of this section. The south portion of the building has a fixed four-pane window on the front facade, a single entrance window, a centrally located refrigerator-type door, and a square opening, likely used for delivery of solvents, located roughly three feet front the ground level. The side facade of this section features high, small, single-pane windows. The rear facade of this section has single four-pane fixed windows on either side of a wood entrance door.

Building 315 was constructed as a support building for the Departmental Laboratory grouping. The Departmental Laboratories were vital components of the effort to construct a national research center at Beltsville. The building was funded by PWA monies (PWA 752-01-3-P1E , P2E and P3E) and was constructed in coordination with the Departmental Laboratories and associated service buildings. The solvents storage facility was completed in August 1940. Its apparent purpose was the handling and disposal of chemicals from the various laboratories.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, 54; Facilities and Engineering Archives.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 318	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: B-1
Building Name/Historic Name: Soil Microbial Systems/Main Laboratory		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm - Zoology Division/Zoology Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934 Cornerstone		
Historic Use/Current Use: Laboratory/Vacant		

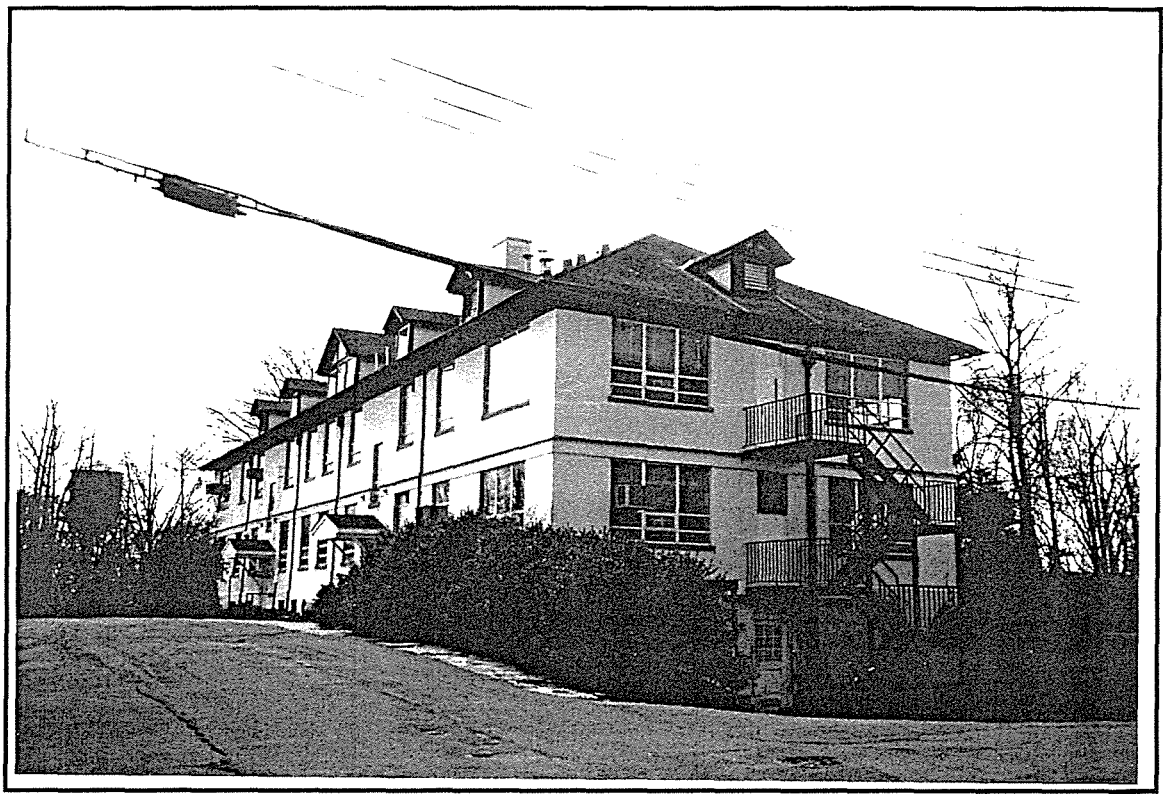


Photo ID: Building 318, North and East Facades, 4/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This is a rectangular, two-story, concrete-block laboratory building with a stucco finish. There is a raised basement. The west facade has twelve bays and a single entryway. The east facade has twelve bays and two entryways. The entryways each have pedimented overhangs with scrolled wood braces and wood doors with nine panes of glass. The windows on both facades are metal replacement windows which are arranged vertically. Larger lights, which are fixed, are flanked with small panes that swivel open. These windows occur either singly or in sets of three. There are five gable roof dormers on the east facade of the hipped roof. The central dormer is slightly larger and contains three six-pane windows, while two of the smaller dormers contain either six-pane windows or vents. All of the dormers contain green painted areas, which contrast with the ivory color of the stucco. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and there are acorn ventilators on the ridgeline. An interior concrete chimney, covered in stucco, is also present. The building was vacated in April 1997.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No __

Retains Integrity: Yes X No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 8, Entry 19, Box 306; NARA, RG 17, Entry 5, Box 54; USDA Press Release, November 16, 1933.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell	Affiliation: R & A	Date: April 1997

History and Significance

The Zoological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry was responsible for investigating parasitic diseases in domestic animals, including goats, sheep, poultry, horses, cattle, dogs, and swine. The parasitologists at BARC developed various methods for eradicating parasites from these animals. This work was important not only in its scientific nature, but also because their findings had direct impact on animal husbandry practices of average farmers throughout the United States. Many of their findings had huge impacts on the economic factors of animal industries, such as the production of pork products.

The main laboratory was constructed in 1934 to replace the outgrown 1930 laboratory. The new building was described as two stories with a basement. It was designed to be fire-resistant "with exterior walls of cinder block with a stucco finish. There is a wooden roof with asbestos shingles. All floors are concrete." The building, which was 40' x 86' and provided 10,320 square feet of space, was substantially larger than the first laboratory, which was only 40' x 50', with 6,000 square feet of space.

The Main Laboratory plans were completed by Dr. Lawrence Avery, Superintendent of the Beltsville Field Station of the Zoological Division, in September 1933. These plans were submitted to The Bureau of Agricultural Engineering for approval. The building (FP 59) was completed in 1934 at a cost of $50,000.

A 1936 aerial photograph of the zoology area shows the Main Laboratory as the largest building in the area. The building appears much as it does today, with one exception. The hipped roof shows only three dormers where there are presently five.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 318B	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: B-1
Building Name/Historic Name: Storage Bunker		
Farm Area/Street Address: Zoology Division		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934/Master Plan		
Historic Use/Current Use: Storage/Vacant		

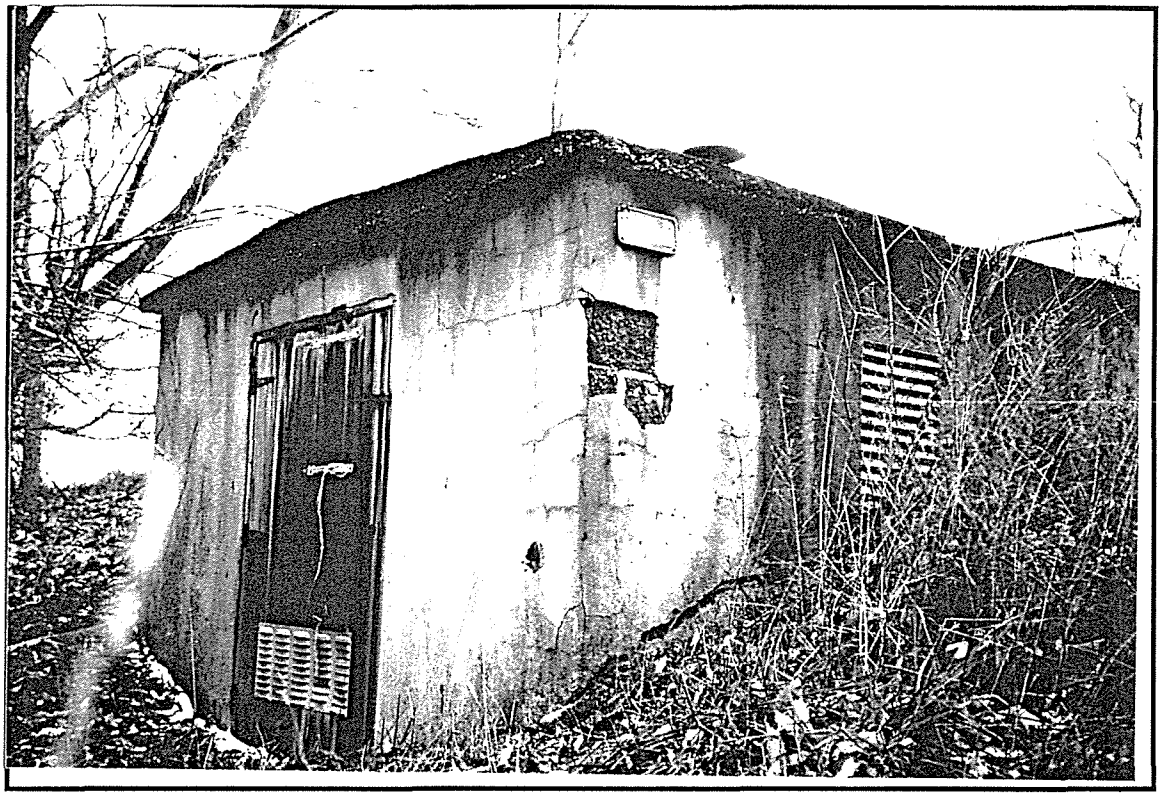


Photo ID: Building 318B, South and West Facades, 12/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Building 318B is a small, one-story concrete block building that has been covered in stucco. Constructed into the side of a hill, the north facade is not visible because of the siting of the building. The south facade contains a central metal door, and the east and west facades each feature a metal vent. The flat roof is also concrete covered in stucco, and moss has covered most of the roof's surface.

Located behind the main laboratory in the Zoology cluster, Building 318B served as a storage area for potentially hazardous chemicals used in the parasitology research of the division. It was built in 1934 as part of the initial New Deal era building campaign in the Zoology area. Like almost all of the buildings from this area, Building 318B displays similar materials, such as the concrete block construction that has been covered in stucco. Until the Zoology area was recently vacated, this building served as a storage facility.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 17.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 319	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: B-1
Building Name/Historic Name: Animal Health Laboratory/Main Laboratory		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm - Zoology Division/Off of Zoology Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1930/NARA		
Historic Use/Current Use: Main Laboratory/Vacant		

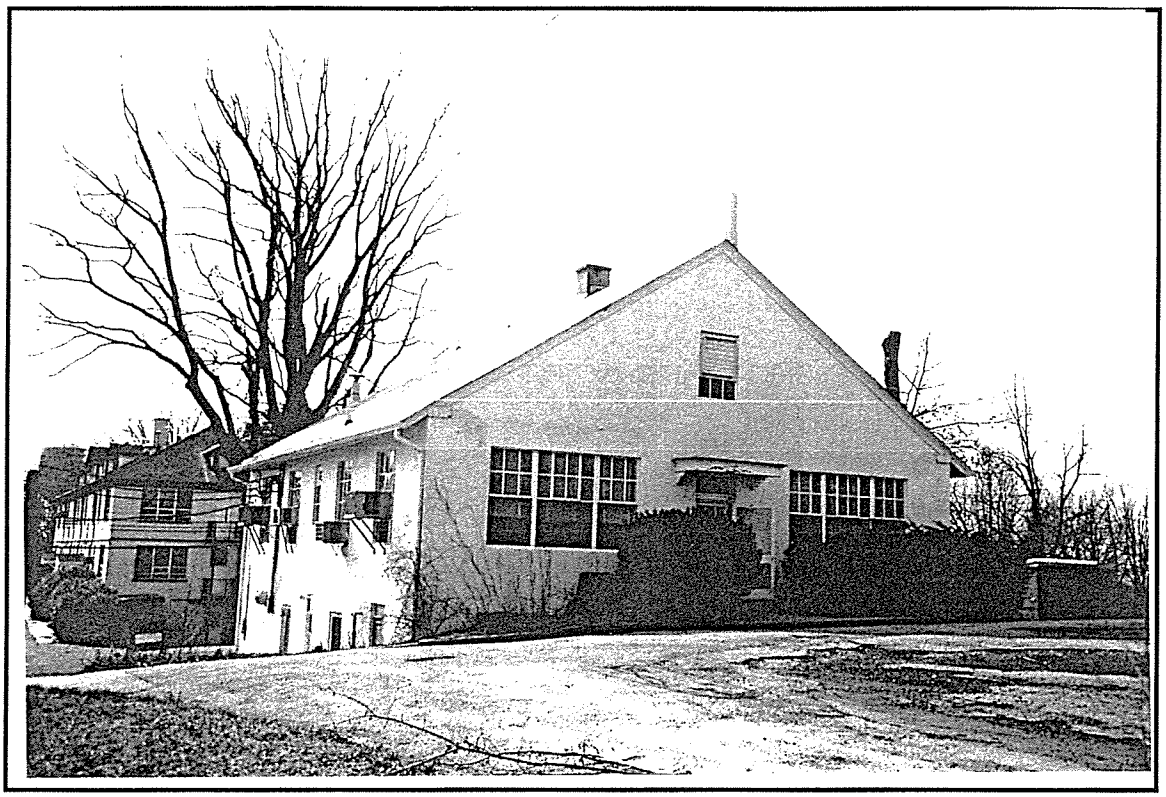


Photo ID: Building 319, North and East Facades, 2/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No __

Retains Integrity: Yes X No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 17, Records of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: D. Bloom/S. Foell	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

Description

This large laboratory building with a square footprint is constructed of concrete block with a stucco finish. There is an addition on the south end. The foundation is exposed concrete block. The north facade has a central wood door with a six-light window and a single-light transom. A flat-roofed, wood projection covers the entry. It is flanked by triple metal windows. The center window is an eight-over-one, double-hung sash, and the flanking windows are six-over-one, double-hung sash. The second-story windows are partially filled in with vents. The west facade has a central wood door with six lights, concrete steps and a gabled entryway. It is flanked by paired windows which in turn are flanked by single windows. The south facade has windows on the first story that have been partially filled in with vents. The basement level is exposed due to erosion around the building. The east facade has two doors at the basement level. The first story has a small central window flanked on both sides by two metal windows with sixteen lights. The top center four lights open. The building has a gable roof with asphalt shingles. There is a chimney at the center of the roof ridge.

History and Significance

A 1935 fire hazard survey describes Building 320 as a fire-resistant building with a basement, first floor, and attic. All walls were constructed of cinder block, with the exterior walls covered in stucco, and all partition walls were covered in plaster. A small coal-fired boiler was located in the basement. Other rooms in the basement were used for shops and storage. The first floor was divided by partitions into laboratories and offices. The attic was used for storage. The building is 40' x 50', with 6,000 square feet of space.

Building 319 was one of the first two buildings built at BARC for Zoological Division (the other was Building 320, the Anthelmintic Laboratory). From 1930 to 1934, it served as the main laboratory for the division. However, the work at BARC soon demanded a larger laboratory, and a new, larger building, Building 318, was constructed.

The Zoological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry was responsible for investigating parasitic diseases in domestic animals, including goats, sheep, poultry, horses, cattle, dogs, and swine. The parasitologists at BARC developed various methods for eradicating parasites from these animals. This work was important not only in its scientific nature, but also because their findings had direct impact on animal husbandry practices of average farmers throughout the United States. Many of their findings had huge impacts on the economic factors of animal industries, such as the production of pork products.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 320	Master Plan Page: P-2	Grid: B-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Anthelmintic Laboratory/Small Animal Barn		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm - Zoology Division/Zoology Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1931/Phase III Report		
Historic Use/Current Use: Barn and Laboratory Space/Vacant		

Photo ID: Building 321, South and West Facades, 4/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

Building 320 was one of the first buildings constructed for the Zoology Division. It was originally used to house small experimental animals used in parasitology experiments. Later, the building was adapted into laboratory space and used to study and develop anthelmintics, medicines used to treat parasitic worms of the intestines. Many important findings resulted from the anthelmintic research by the Zoology Division at BARC. These findings were important not only because of their contribution to scientific knowledge, but also because they had direct impact on animal husbandry practices of average farmers throughout the United States. Many of their findings had huge impacts on the economic factors of animal industries, such as the production of animal products.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No __

Retains Integrity: Yes X No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 17, Records of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

Description

This is a two-story barn that has been adaptively reused as a laboratory. The building is constructed in the side of a hill and is of poured concrete construction with a stucco covering. The south facade has a central doorway with a wood tongue and groove door. The entryway is enclosed in a small, flat-roofed addition. The windows on this facade are twelve panes with six center panes that open. The west facade has the same type of windows. There is also a shed-roof dormer with three small six-pane windows on the roof of the west elevation. The north facade has a central metal replacement door, a door directly above this door, and a door in the loft area. Windows on this facade are consistent with the other windows on the building. There is a pointed hood in the gambrel of the roof and a fire escape has been added to the exterior. The east elevation also has consistent windows and a shed-roof dormer. The building also features decorative green painting under the eaves. The gambrel roof is covered with asphalt shingles. There is an interior brick chimney which has been covered in stucco, and various aerators are located on the roof.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 321	Master Plan Page: P-2	Grid: B-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Eradiation Laboratory/Barn		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm - Zoology Division		
Date of Construction/Source: c.1933/Phase III		
Historic Use/Current Use: Laboratory/Barn/Vacant		

Photo ID: Building 321, West and North Facades, 4/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This is a one-story concrete block building that has been covered with stucco. The form of the building is two rectangular, side-gable buildings that telescope out from each other. Windows on both buildings are four-over-four double hung, although several have been filled in or now house air-conditioning units. The entry on the west facade has a wood door and a shed roof overhang. The westernmost extension has a shingle roof, while the eastern extension has a metal roof. A concrete chimney is located between the two sections of the building. A replacement gutter system is present.

Building 321 is one of the earliest buildings constructed on the Zoology site. No drawings exist for this building, so it is unknown if the building evolved in two phases, as the telescoped form would suggest, or if it was originally constructed in this manner.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 17, Records of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: Dave Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 322	Master Plan Page: P-2	Grid: B-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Cattle Barn/Office		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm - Zoology Division		
Date of Construction/Source: c. 1938/Phase III		
Historic Use/Current Use: Offices, Barns/Vacant		

Photo ID: Building 322, East and South Facades, 4/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This barn has a rectangular footprint, and it is constructed of concrete blocks with a stucco finish. It has a gambrel roof covered with tiles. The east facade has a recessed central metal door flanked by wood windows with 12 lights and brick sills. On the second story, there is a partially filled-in center opening that now has a horizontally sliding window in it. It is flanked by vertical three light windows with brick sills. In the apex is a six-light window. The south facade has three shed-roof dormers with paired six light windows. On the first story there are nine windows and a door. The west facade has metal stairs to a second-story door; the door is flanked by vertical three light windows. On the first story is a central door. In the apex there are three-light windows. Above the second-story door there are the remnants of a pulley system. The north facade is the same as the south.

This barn was originally used to house cattle used in parasitology experiments. Much of the work of the Zoology Division focused on the parasites of cattle because they were one of the most valuable species of livestock. Cattle could be used for milking purposes, for meat, and for their hides. The work of the Zoology Division had huge impacts on small farmers and on larger animal production industries. By eradicating parasites that affected cattle, the entire animals could be used to bring a profit to the farmer or industry.

Later, the barn was converted to office space as the needs of the Zoology Division changed. However, the basic form of the remained the same and no exterior alterations were implemented during the conversion.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 17, Records of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: Dave Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 323	Master Plan Page: P-2	Grid: B-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Bull Barn		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm - Zoology Division		
Date of Construction/Source: c. 1940/Phase III		
Historic Use/Current Use: Bull Barn, Storage/Vacant		

Photo ID: Building 323, North and East Facades, 4/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This is a small, rectangular building with a gable roof. It is constructed of concrete block, and covered in stucco. The south facade has a metal replacement door that is flanked by two replacement windows. The windows have brick sills. The west facade has no openings. The north facade has two small jalousie windows, also with brick sills. The east facade contains a metal replacement door that contains a single light. The roof is covered with asbestos shingles. There is no gutter system.

Little is known about this small building. Its location next to the cattle barn could suggest its use as a bull barn. However, the size of the building is very small for this use, and none of the doors appears to be large enough to accommodate the passage of a bull. Most likely, it was used as feed storage for the adjacent barn.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 17, Records of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 324, A-B	Master Plan Page: P-2	Grid: B-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Garage and Implement Shed		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm - Zoology Division		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934/Phase III		
Historic Use/Current Use: Service Building/Vacant		

Photo ID: Building 324, South Facade, 4/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This is a small garage and implement shed constructed of concrete blocks, and covered in stucco. It has been built into the side of a hill, so the south facade is only one story, while the north facade is two stories. The south facade contains three bays. Two bays contain overhung garage doors with multiple panes. The third bay appears to have originally contained a similar door, but it has been partially filled in and now contains a storm door flanked by two, four-paned windows. The east facade contains a single opening, which has been partially filled in to house an air-conditioning unit. The north facade contains three bays. On the first level, there were originally three overhung garage doors, but only the central one remains. The eastern door has been filled in, and the western door has partially been filled in. This space now contains a replacement door and a vent. The second story contains three, nine-pane windows with concrete sills. The west facade is connected to Buildings 324 A and B, which are later additions to the core building. The roof of the core building is covered in asbestos shingles.

Building 324 was constructed in 1934 to function as a support building to the main buildings in the Zoology Area. The building housed vehicles used in experiments, as well as field implements. Because of the contagious nature of many parasitic diseases, the work of the Zoology Division needed to be contained as much as possible in the Zoology Area. Sharing implements and equipment with other areas of BARC which housed healthy experimental animals would have been a dangerous practice, so separate equipment was provided for the Zoology Area. Although it was a service building, the materials and form of the building is consistent with other buildings in the Zoology Area.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No __

Retains Integrity: Yes X No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 17, Records of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 327	Master Plan Page: P-2	Grid: B-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Growth Chamber Box		
Farm Area/Street Address: Zoology Division		
Date of Construction/Source: 1950/Master Plan		
Historic Use/Current Use: Insect growth chamber/Vacant		

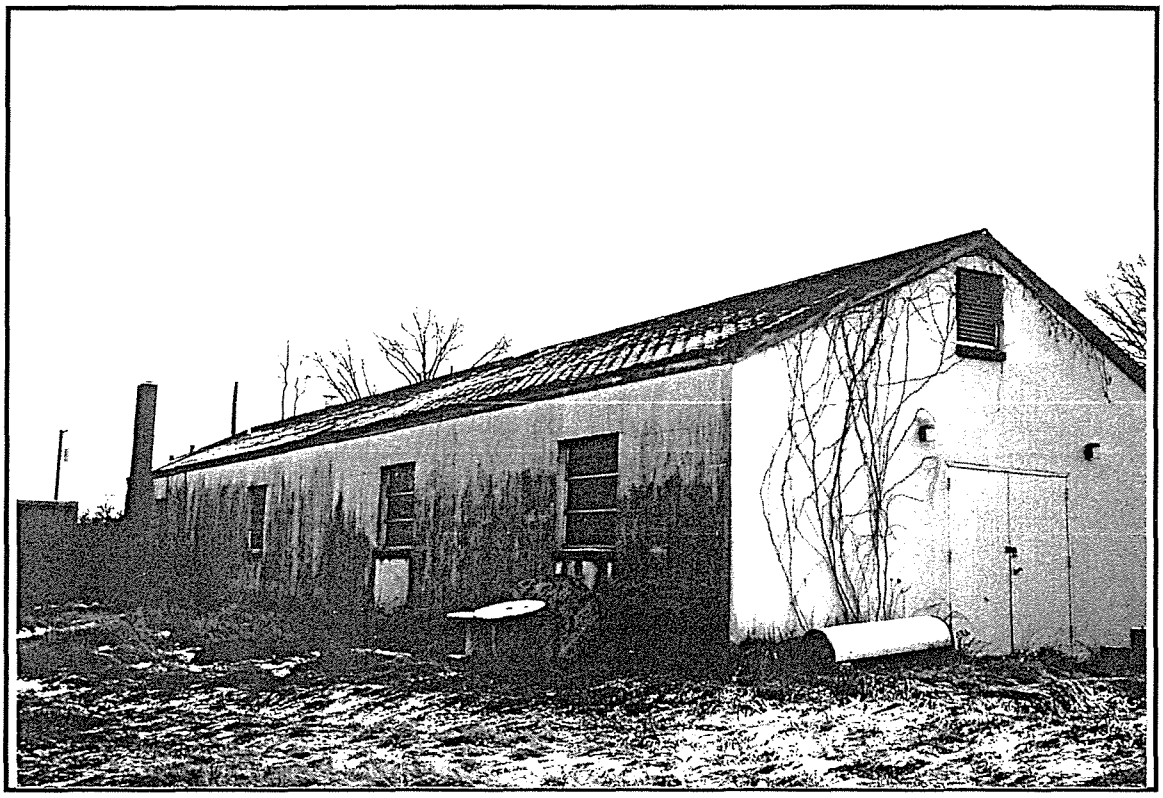


Photo ID: Building 327, North and West Facades, 12/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Building 327 is a one-story laboratory facility constructed of concrete block and covered with stucco. The gable roof building has a rectangular footprint, with a small shed-roof projection on the east facade. The west facade has centrally located metal double doors, and a rectangular louvered vent with a brick sill is located in the gable. The north elevation contains four evenly spaced three-pane jalousie windows, also with brick sills. The east elevation contains the shed-roof projection, which features a central metal door and two, four-pane steel sash windows. A rectangular vent is also located in the gable. The south elevation is identical to the north elevation. The roof is covered with red asphalt tile roofing. A tall brick exterior chimney is located at the east end of the north facade.

Building 327 was constructed to house experimental parasitic insects that were cultivated as part of the research of the Zoology Division. The Zoology Division used insects for two purposes. First, parasitic insects, such as ticks, were the subjects of research as they related to economic losses to farmers and animal industries. Second, because some parasites, such as certain species of worms, spend a portion of their life cycles in insects hosts, BARC scientists developed ways to eradicate the insect hosts, thus eliminating the potential threat to livestock.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 7.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: D. Bloom/S. Foell	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 328	Master Plan Page: P-2	Grid: B-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Food and Drug Laboratory		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm - Zoology Division		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934 Cornerstone		
Historic Use/Current Use: Food and Drug Laboratory/Vacant		

Photo ID: Building 328, North and East Facades, 4/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

FDA work relating to the testing of drugs and remedies for animal diseases and to residues of chemical substances in animal products came to Beltsville in the 1930s. Because some of the work involved parasites and was closely associated with ongoing research conducted by the Zoological Division, the work gravitated towards the Zoology unit. Initially, space was shared in existing buildings and later buildings were being constructed at the Zoology area just for the FDA work. Much of the early work was conducted in coordination with that of Dr. Maurice Hall, who headed up the Zoology Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the 1910s and 1920s. Hall requested an appropriation of $11,000 from the PWA to erect buildings for the FDA work. Building 328 was apparently constructed as part of this initiative and was occupied by 1935. The building continued to be used by the FDA at least through the 1960s.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 17, Records of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

Description

This is a rectangular, one-story, side-gable laboratory cottage with a small side-gable addition on the west facade. It is constrructed of concrete block and covered in stucco that has been painted a warm cream color. It has a poured concrete foundation and three bays on the south facade. There is a wood paneled door, with four panes of glass, which is centrally located. The doorway is covered by an overhanging pediment which features wood braces. There are two windows on each side of the door; they are six-over-one double-hung windows with metal storm windows obscuring the original wood windows. The east elevation contains a stucco exterior chimney. The north facade also contains three bays, with a centrally located metal replacement door flanked by metal replacement windows. The west elevation contains a filled-in window where a vent has been placed and another window whose glass has been painted. Both the east and west facades contain small bat houses in the gable areas. There is a small side gable addition on this facade. The roof of both the core building and the addition are covered in asphalt shingles. A ventilator shaft is located on the roof and replacement gutters are present. The building is in good condition.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 333	Master Plan Page: P-2	Grid: B-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Quarantine Building/Dog Kennel		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm - Zoology Division		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934 Cornerstone		
Historic Use/Current Use: Quarantine Building/Vacant		

Photo ID: Building 333, South and West Facades, 4/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes ___ No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes ___ No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 17, Records of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

Description

This is a one-story, side-gable laboratory cottage. It is constructed of concrete blocks covered with stucco that has been painted a warm cream color. It contains three bays on the south facade. The wood paneled door on the south facade is slightly off-center and contains six panes of glass on the upper half of the door. One window on the south facade contains sixteen panes. Six of these panes, three on either side, swivel open. This window has a brick sill. The other window also contains sixteen panes, but the configuration of this window resembles two, four-over-four, double-hung windows which are hung side by side. There is an exterior stucco chimney on the west gable end. The windows on the west elevation have two-over-two horizontal panes. The north elevation contains an off-center wood panel door with four lights. A pedimented entryway with wood braces covers the door. There are two four-over-four, double-hung sash windows located on the north facade. The east facade contains two smaller windows and a vent in the gable area. One is a four-over-four, double-hung window, and the other is a small two paned window. The side gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. There is an acorn ventilator on the ridgeline. The building is in good condition.

History and Significance

This building was used to quarantine animals that had developed or were intentionally infected with highly contagious parasites. Later, it was used to house dogs that were also infected with parasites. The Zoology Division studied the parasitic diseases of dogs because often farmers would invest large sums of money in either hunting or herding dogs, and any diseases affecting these dogs could potentially cost farmers in lost productivity of some aspect of their farm or their ability to supplement their families' diets with wild game. Responding to these needs, the Zoology Division also investigated parasites affecting dogs, as well as more traditional livestock parasites.

Building 333 was constructed during a New Deal building campaign conducted in the 1930s at Beltsville. The first buildings were constructed in 1930 and 1931, with the next wave of construction occurring in 1933 and 1934. The majority of the 1934 construction, including Building 333, was funded by PWA money. The 1934 buildings were designed by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, although records indicate that Dr. Maurice Hall, Chief of the Division of Zoology, and other employees of the Division gave input to the engineers. These buildings display a similar architectural vocabulary, with the majority of concrete-block construction covered with a warm, cream-colored stucco. Roofing materials were originally either wood shingle or red, diamond-shaped, asbestos shingle. The similar building materials assured a degree of aesthetic uniformity, while the concrete and asbestos provided resistance to fire. Many of the buildings bear cornerstones, which were Hall's suggestion. He wanted the buildings to reflect accurate construction dates, giving the area an easily identifiable evolution. Memos from the Chiefs of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering and the Zoological Division reveal that it was important for the site to have pleasing aesthetic qualities and for the buildings to maintain a high degree of consistency with other buildings that were constructed by the Bureau of Animal Industry at BARC at the same time.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 334	Master Plan Page: P-2	Grid: C-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Parasite Investigation Lab		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm - Zoology Division		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934/ Building Cornerstone		
Historic Use/Current Use: Laboratories/Vacant		

Photo ID: Building 334, South and West Facades, 4/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This is a one-story, side-gable laboratory building constructed of concrete block with a stucco finish that has been painted a warm cream color. The building has a concrete foundation. The north end of the west facade is set back slightly from the main facade, interrupting the rectangular footprint of the building. A slightly off-center pedimented entryway is located on the west facade. The main door is wood and there are nine-pane windows which occur in pairs on the west facade and singly on east facade. A metal awning covers basement entry with a metal replacement door on the east facade. Nine-pane windows occur in the gables. The side gable roof is covered with asbestos shingles. There is a concrete chimney and metal aerators on the ridgeline. Replacement gutters are in place. The building is in fair condition and is currently vacant.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No __

Retains Integrity: Yes __ No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 17, Records of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell	**Affiliation:** R&A	**Date:** April 1997

History and Significance

Building 334 was constructed during a New Deal building campaign conducted in the 1930s at Beltsville. The first buildings were constructed in 1930 and 1931, with the next wave of construction occurring in 1933 and 1934. The majority of the 1934 construction, including Building 333, was funded by PWA money. The 1934 buildings were designed by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, although records indicate that Dr. Maurice Hall, Chief of the Division of Zoology, and other employees of the Division gave input to the engineers. These buildings display a similar architectural vocabulary, with the majority of concrete-block construction covered with a warm, cream-colored stucco. Roofing materials were originally either wood shingle or red, diamond-shaped, asbestos shingle. The similar building materials assured a degree of aesthetic uniformity, while the concrete and asbestos provided resistance to fire. Many of the buildings bear cornerstones, which were Hall's suggestion. He wanted the buildings to reflect accurate construction dates, giving the area an easily identifiable evolution. Memos from the Chiefs of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering and the Zoological Division reveal that it was important for the site to have pleasing aesthetic qualities and for the buildings to maintain a high degree of consistency with other buildings that were constructed by the Bureau of Animal Industry at BARC at the same time.

The Zoological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry was responsible for investigating parasitic diseases in domestic animals, including goats, sheep, poultry, horses, cattle, dogs, and swine. The parasitologists at BARC developed various methods for eradicating parasites from these animals. This work was important not only in its scientific nature, but also because their findings had direct impact on animal husbandry practices of average farmers throughout the United States. Many of their findings had huge impacts on the economic factors of animal industries.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 335	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: C-1
Building Name/Historic Name: Parasite Brooder House		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm - Zoology Division		
Date of Construction/Source: c. 1938/Phase III		
Historic Use/Current Use: House/Vacant		

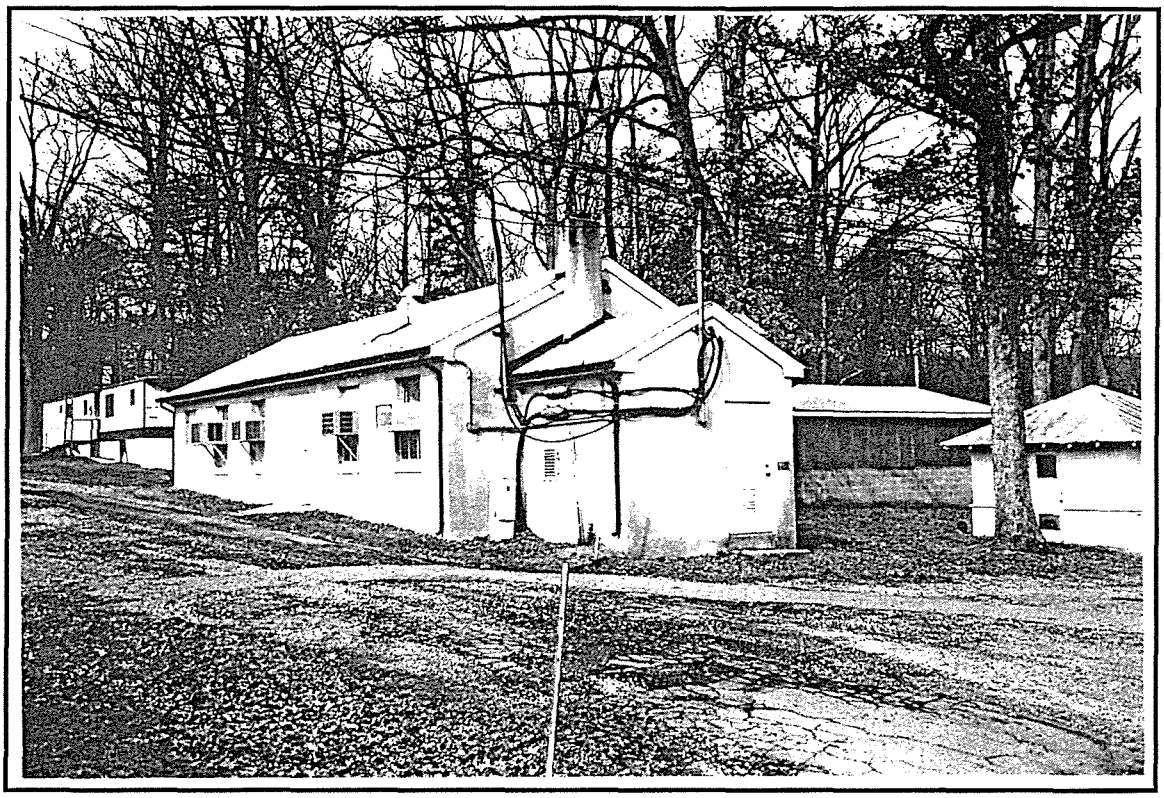


Photo ID: Building 335, East and South Facades, 4/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This building has an L-shaped footprint. The main section is concrete block with a stucco finish. It has a gabled roof with asphalt shingles that is on an east-west axis. There is a chimney at the east end of the roof. On the west end of the north side an addition projects north. It has a concrete block foundation, with five courses exposed, and plastic siding. It has a metal gabled roof. The south facade has a metal door, flanked on the west by three windows and on the east by two windows. The windows originally were metal with nine lights. There is a smaller gabled extension to the east. It has a metal vent on the south facade and a wood door on its east facade. The east facade of the main section has a wood door with a four-light window and concrete steps. The north facade of the main section has a single metal window with six lights and a concrete sill. The west facade of the main section has a door with a single-pane window in it. The east facade of the addition has no openings. The north facade of the addition has two projecting vents.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 17, Records of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

History and Significance

The Zoological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry was responsible for investigating parasitic diseases in domestic animals, including goats, sheep, poultry, horses, cattle, dogs, and swine. The parasitologists at BARC developed various methods for eradicating parasites from these animals. This work was important not only in its scientific nature, but also because their findings had direct impact on animal husbandry practices of average farmers throughout the United States. Many of their findings had huge impacts on the economic factors of animal industries.

As the work of the Division developed, the parasites of poultry proved to be of particular interest to the researchers. Studies were conducted on factors and cures of avian parasites, and other experiments addressed the transmissibility of avian parasites to other animals.

Although Building 335 was constructed several years later than many of the surrounding buildings, it display a similar architectural vocabulary. In the Zoology Area, the majority of concrete-block construction is covered with a warm, cream-colored stucco. Roofing materials were originally either wood shingle or red, diamond-shaped, asbestos shingle. The similar building materials assured a degree of aesthetic uniformity, while the concrete and asbestos provided resistance to fire. Many of the buildings bear cornerstones, which were Hall's suggestion. He wanted the buildings to reflect accurate construction dates, giving the area an easily identifiable evolution. Memos from the Chiefs of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering and the Zoological Division reveal that it was important for the site to have pleasing aesthetic qualities and for the buildings to maintain a high degree of consistency with other buildings that were constructed by the Bureau of Animal Industry at BARC at the same time.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 335A	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: C-1
Building Name/Historic Name: Insectary/Low Storage		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm - Zoology Division/Zoology Road		
Date of Construction/Source: c. 1939/Federal Publication No. 368		
Historic Use/Current Use: Insectary/Storage/Vacant		

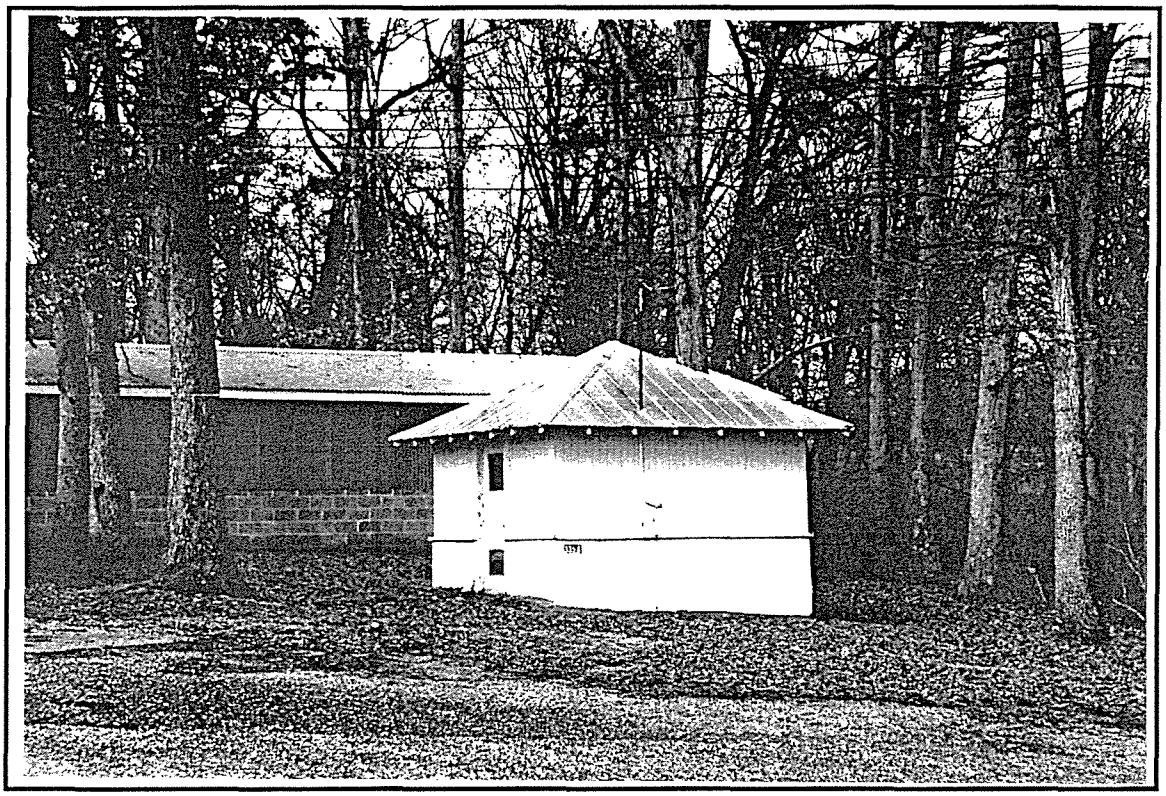


Photo ID: Building 335A, East and South Facades, 4/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This is a small, square, wood, tongue and groove building with a pyramidal roof. It has a raised foundation of stucco over concrete. The entrance door on the south elevation is a metal replacement with a small pane of glass on the upper half and a vent on the lower half. The building has no windows. A vent is located on the north elevation. The roof is covered with standing-seam metal. There are exposed rafters, and no gutter system is present.

This building was constructed to serve as an insectary used in rearing insects and other arthropods needed in conducting life-history investigations of poultry parasites. While the insects themselves were not the parasites afflicting poultry, the parasites often spent some portion of their life cycle in an insect host. Studies on how to eradicate the insect often meant that the parasite had no host for a certain phase of its life,. Therefore, it died or moved elsewhere to find a suitable host. If farmers were able to effectively eradicate a host, they could effectively eradicate the parasite from their poultry.

The study of the life cycles of parasites, like much of the Zoology experimentation, was revolutionary for its time. Approaching the eradication of a parasite before it actually entered its livestock host saved farmers huge sums of money. This small building played an integral role in some of the most important research work conducted at the Zoology site.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No __

Retains Integrity: Yes X No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Federal Poultry Research at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, MD. Miscellaneous Publication No. 368

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 335-B-1	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: C-1
Building Name/Historic Name: Feed Barn		
Farm Area/Street Address: Zoology Division		
Date of Construction/Source: 1940/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Feed Barn/Vacant		

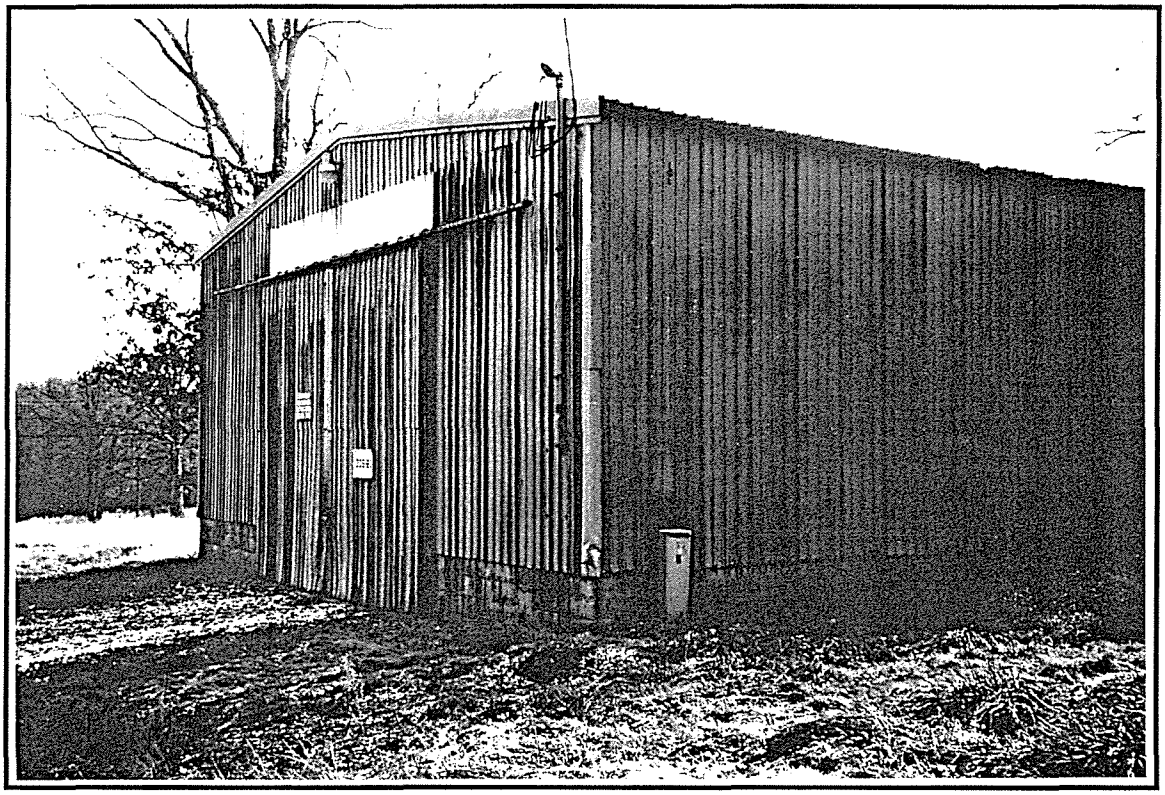


Photo ID: Building 335-B-1, South and East Elevations, 12/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This large rectangular building has a concrete block foundation and is constructed of corrugated metal siding. It has a gabled roof on a north-south axis. The north facade has two large metal doors that slide open, and there are no other openings on the building.

Building 335-B-1 was constructed to serve as a central feed barn for the many experimental animals used by the Zoology Division. Because it was built after the large 1934 construction campaign in the Zoology Area, the building does not resemble other buildings in this area. While most of the buildings are constructed of concrete block covered in stucco, this building is unique in its corrugated metal building materials.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 17.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 336B,C	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: C-1
Building Name/Historic Name: Hog Sheds		
Farm Area/Street Address: Zoology Division/Central Farm		
Date of Construction/Source: 1949/Master Plan		
Historic Use/Current Use: Hog Sheds/Abandoned		

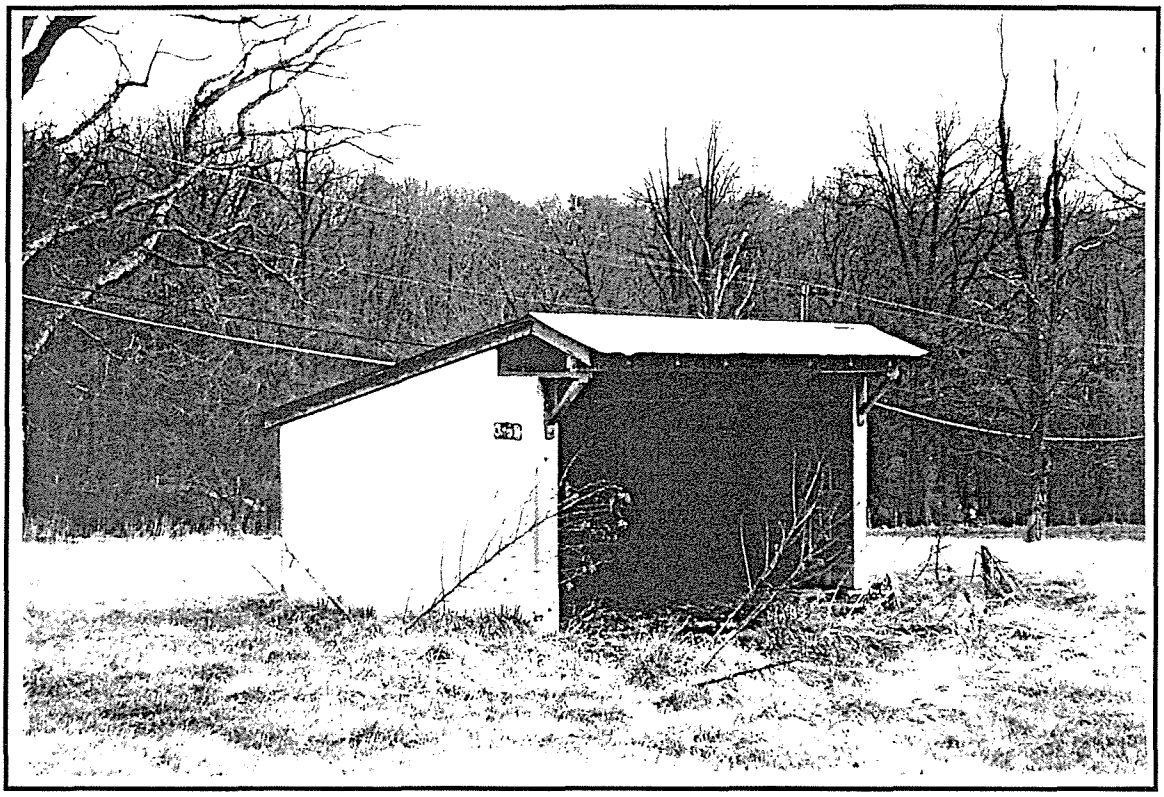


Photo ID: Building 336B, South and West Facades, 12/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Buildings 336B and C are identical small, concrete block sheds with a stucco finishes. Each has a rectangular footprint and an off-center, side -gable roof that is covered with corrugated metal. The south facades are open, while the east, west, and north facades have no openings. The buildings are located in an open field.

Buildings 336B and C were constructed to house experimental hogs used in the research of the Zoology Division. The Zoology Division was responsible for investigating parasite-related diseases which were common in a variety of farm animals. Their hog-related findings found cures for a variety of common parasites, which allowed both individual farmers and hog industries to raise healthier animals, thus yielding higher profits.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 7.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 337B	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: C-1
Building Name/Historic Name: Storage		
Farm Area/Street Address: Zoology Division		
Date of Construction/Source: 1940/Master Plan		
Historic Use/Current Use: Storage/Vacant		

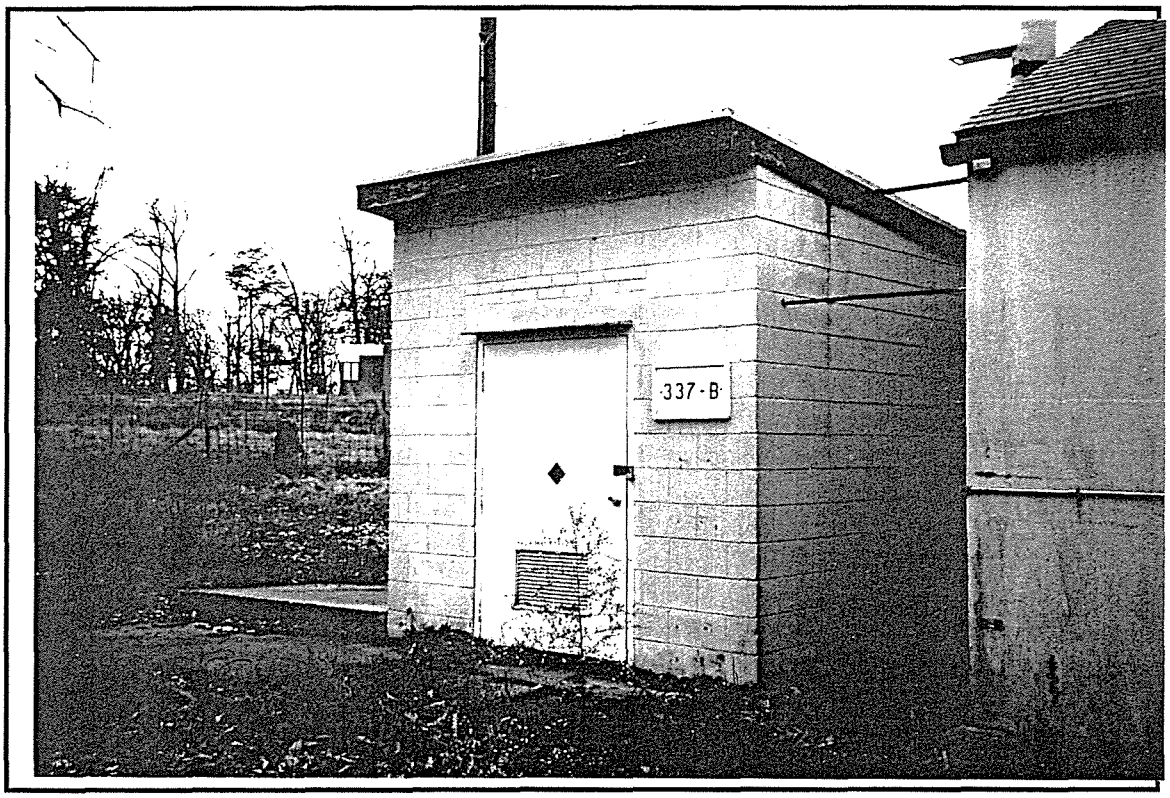


Photo ID: Building 337B, South and West facades, 12/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Building 337B is a small (127 square feet), one-story building constructed of concrete block. The west facade has a central metal replacement door, with a protruding concrete sill above the doorway. The east elevation north and south elevations contain no openings, while the east elevation contains a small, metal louvered vent. The shallowly pitched shed roof is covered with rolled metal.

Building 337B was constructed after the first wave of construction in the Zoology area in the 1930s. Constructed as a storage building for chemicals used in parasitology experiments, the building is located near a series of small laboratory buildings.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 7

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell	**Affiliation:** R&A	**Date:** April 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 338	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: B-1
Building Name/Historic Name: Coccidiosis Laboratory		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm - Zoology Division/Zoology Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934 cornerstone		
Historic Use/Current Use: Laboratory Space/Vacant		

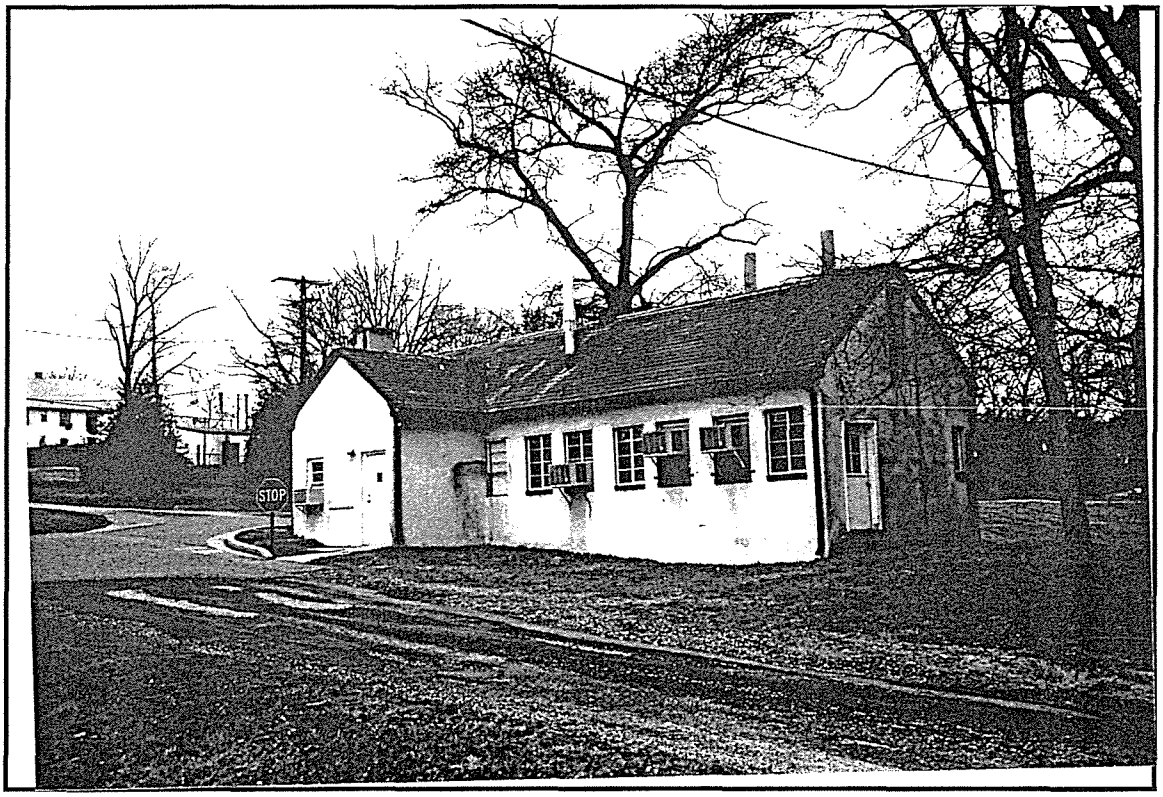


Photo ID: Building 338, East and South Facades, 4/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This is a one-story, cross-gable, concrete-block laboratory building with a stucco exterior. The south elevation contains the cross gable, which is located at the west end of the building. The main entrance is located on the cross gable portion of the building. The off-center door is metal with a small, single-pane of glass. The windows are eight-pane casement windows, some of which have been replaced by air- conditioning units. The east elevation has an off-center, wood door with small glass panes and a smaller four-pane window with brick sills. There is a vent located in the gable area. The north elevation also contains eight-pane casement windows. A concrete stairway leads to another off-center doorway. The west elevation contains a combination window and vent in the gable area. An exterior, poured-concrete chimney is also located on the west elevation. The roof is covered with asbestos shingles and aerators are located on the ridgeline. A gutter system is present. The building is currently vacant and in fair condition.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 17, Records of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

History and Significance

The Zoological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry was responsible for investigating parasitic diseases in domestic animals, including goats, sheep, poultry, horses, cattle, dogs, and swine. The parasitologists at BARC developed various methods for eradicating parasites from these animals. This work was important not only in its scientific nature, but also because their findings had direct impact on animal husbandry practices of average farmers throughout the United States. Many of their findings had huge impacts on the economic factors of animal industries. Included in this important research is the study of coccidiosis. This disease affected so many animals and caused such devastation that an entire laboratory was devoted to researching and eradicating the disease.

Building 338 is part of a wave of 1934 construction in the Zoology Division. Funded by the PWA and CWA, these buildings display a similar architectural vocabulary. They are concrete-block construction covered with stucco that has been painted a warm yellow color. The larger and smaller buildings all display similar thoughts. Roofing materials are either wood shingle or red, diamond-shaped, asbestos shingle. Many of the buildings bear cornerstones, giving accurate construction dates. Memos from both the Chiefs of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering and the Zoological Division reveal that it was important for the site to have pleasing aesthetic qualities and for the buildings to maintain some degree of consistency with other buildings that were constructed by the Bureau of Animal Industry at BARC at the same time.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 340	Master Plan Page: P-2	Grid: B-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Swine Barn		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm - Zoology Division		
Date of Construction/Source: 1938/Phase III		
Historic Use/Current Use: Swine Barn/Office and Storage Space/Vacant		

Photo ID: Building 340, East and South Facades, 4/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This is a two-story, stucco barn with a long rectangular wing attached to the east elevation. It is of concrete construction with a stucco exterior and there is a concrete foundation. The central entryway with a wood replacement door is located on the west facade. The doors in the second-level loft area are tongue and groove with cross hatching. A pulley for raising hay is located on the loft level. There are nine-pane windows on the first level. The north and south facades contain nine-pane windows on the first level and six-pane windows on the second level. Both facades have metal replacement doors. All windows have brick sills. The gambrel roof with a central cross gable on the west facade is covered with asphalt shingle roofing material. The wing on the east side of the building is one story with a gambrel roof. It is also of concrete construction. It has a central, six-pane door at the east end and is flanked by nine-pane windows. Sky lights and various types of ventilators are located on the roof. The south side of the addition is enclosed by metal wire fencing. The building is in fair condition.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 17, Records of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

History and Significance

The Zoological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry was responsible for investigating parasitic diseases in domestic animals, including goats, sheep, poultry, horses, cattle, dogs, and swine. The parasitologists at BARC developed various methods for eradicating parasites from these animals. This work was important not only in its scientific nature, but also because their findings had direct impact on animal husbandry practices of average farmers throughout the United States.

Much of the Division's work focused on swine, creating a need for a separate, large swine barn. The research conducted on the swine had huge effects on the swine production industry, allowing manufacturers to use all portions of the slaughtered pigs, thus increasing their profits.

Although constructed several years after the core buildings of the Zoology Area, Building 340 displays an architectural vocabulary similar to the earlier buildings. They all feature concrete-block construction covered with stucco that has been painted a warm yellow color. The larger and smaller buildings all display similar thoughts. Roofing materials are either wood shingle or red, diamond-shaped, asbestos shingle.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 341R	Master Plan Page: P-2	Grid: C-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Hog Shed		
Farm Area/Street Address: Zoology Division		
Date of Construction/Source: c. 1950/Master Plan		
Historic Use/Current Use: Hog Shelter/Vacant		

Photo ID: Building 341R, West and North Elevations, 5/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This is a small animal house constructed of concrete block with a stucco exterior and a gabled roof that lies on an east-west axis. There is a poured concrete floor. The north facade has a single, off-center opening at the west end with a gambrel shape that is roughly 3' x 3'. The east and west facades each have a central wood door. The south facade also has an off-center gambrel cut opening at the east end. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and two large aerators are located on the ridgeline. The building is located in a field, and the openings for the animals open into enclosed pens.

Building 341R was constructed to house experimental hogs used in the research of the Zoology Division. The Zoology Division was responsible for investigating parasite-related diseases which were common in a variety of farm animals. Their hog-related findings found cures for a variety of common parasites, which allowed both individual farmers and hog industries to raise healthier animals, thus yielding higher profits.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 7.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 342	Master Plan Page: P-2	Grid: B,C-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Hog Shed		
Farm Area/Street Address: Zoology Division/Central Farm		
Date of Construction/Source: c. 1950/Master Plan		
Historic Use/Current Use: Hog Shed/Abandoned		

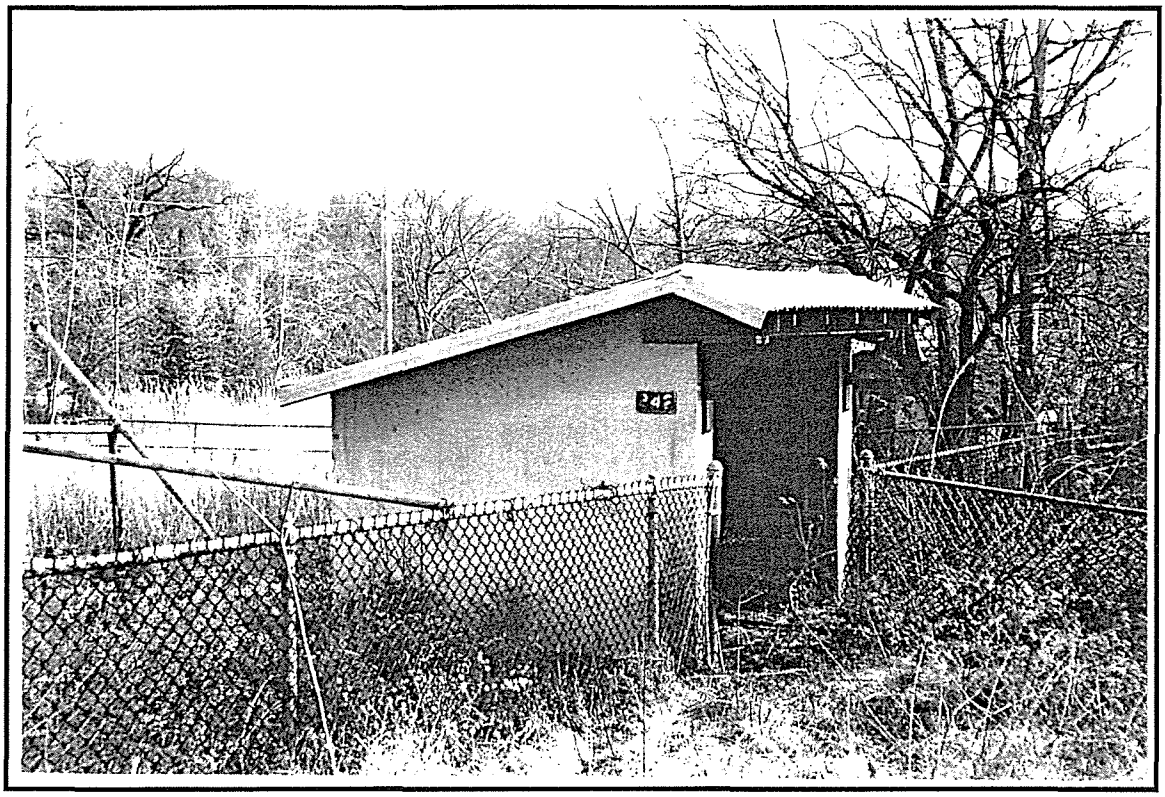


Photo ID: Building 342, South and West Facades, 12/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Building 342 is a small, concrete block shed with a stucco finish. It has a rectangular footprint and an off-center, side -gable roof that is covered in aluminum. The south facade is open, while the east, west, and north facades have no openings.

Building 342 was constructed to house experimental hogs used in the research of the Zoology Division. The Zoology Division was responsible for investigating parasite-related diseases which were common in a variety of farm animals. Their hog-related findings found cures for a variety of common parasites, which allowed both individual farmers and hog industries to raise healthier animals, thus yielding higher profits.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 7.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 342A-D	Master Plan Page: P-2	Grid: C-6,7
Building Name/Historic Name: Hog Sheds		
Farm Area/Street Address: Zoology Division/Central Farm		
Date of Construction/Source: c. 1950/Master Plan		
Historic Use/Current Use: Hog Sheds/Abandoned		

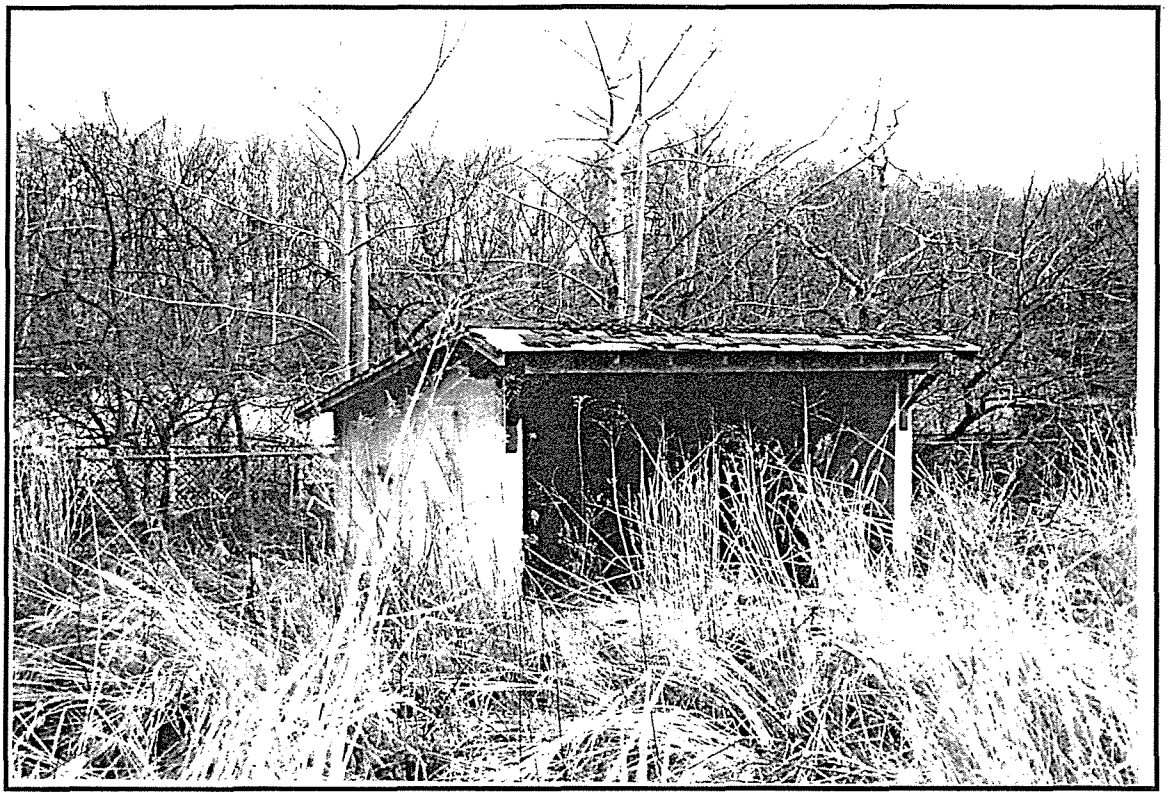


Photo ID: Building 342A, South and West Facades, 12/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Buildings 342A-D are identical small, concrete block sheds with a stucco finishes. Each has a rectangular footprint and an off-center, side -gable roof that is covered with asphalt shingles. The south facades are open, while the east, west, and north facades have no openings. The buildings are located in a fenced pen area.

Buildings 342 A-D were constructed to house experimental hogs used in the research of the Zoology Division. The Zoology Division was responsible for investigating parasite-related diseases which were common in a variety of farm animals. Their hog-related findings found cures for a variety of common parasites, which allowed both individual farmers and hog industries to raise healthier animals, thus yielding higher profits.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No __

Retains Integrity: Yes X No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 7.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 344	Master Plan Page: P-2	Grid: C-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Sheep Barn		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm - Zoology Division		
Date of Construction/Source: 1938/Phase III Report		
Historic Use/Current Use: Sheep Barn/Vacant		

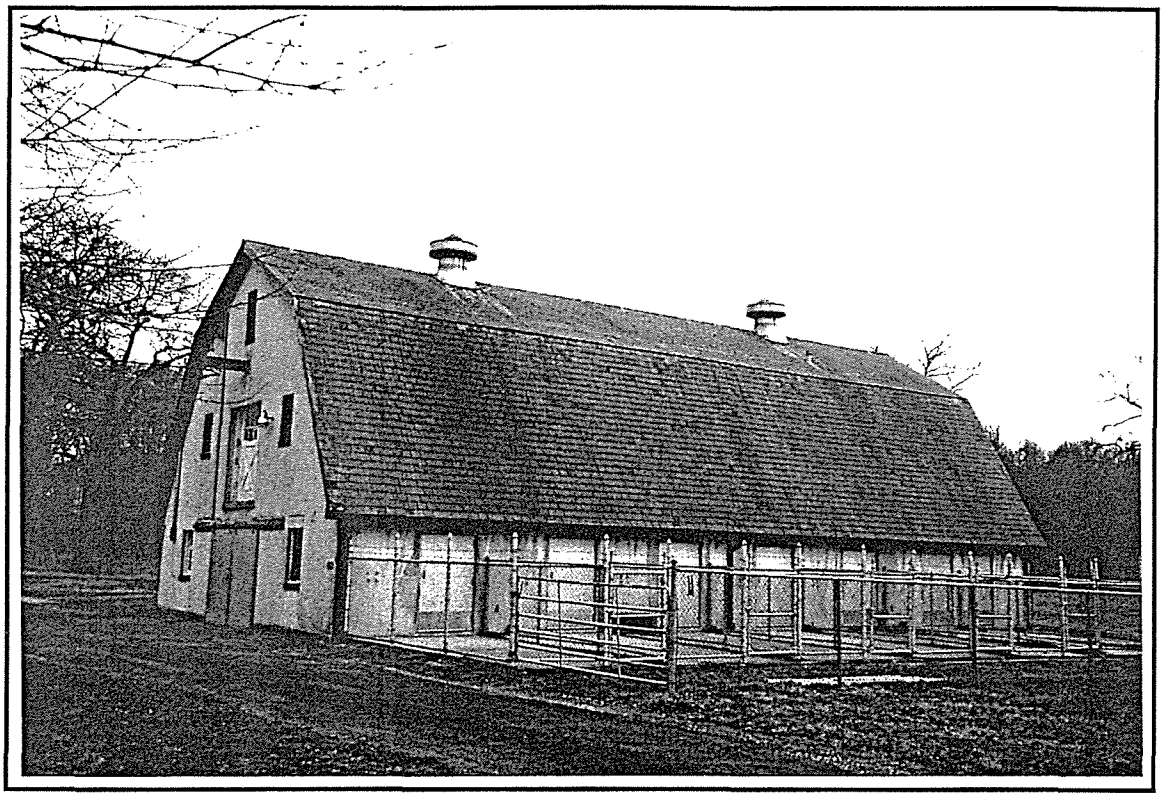


Photo ID: Building 344, South and West Facades, 4/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This is a poured-concrete, gambrel-roof barn with a poured concrete foundation. There are three bays with central metal replacement doors and three-over-six transom-like windows with brick sills on the first level of the east and west elevations. The loft areas on the second level of the east and west elevations have double doors with six panes of glass on each door and pulleys for raising hay. There are louvered wood vents located in each gambrel area. The north and south elevations contain multiple doors for animal exit and entry into fenced concrete lots. The fencing is historic woven wire with some replacement twisted metal. The roof is covered in asphalt shingle roofing material. There are replacement gutters and the building is in good condition.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 17, Records of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

History and Significance

This barn was used to house sheep used in experiments conducted by the Zoology Division. The Zoology Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry was responsible for investigating parasitic diseases in domestic animals, including goats, sheep, poultry, horses, cattle, dogs, and swine. The parasitologists at BARC developed various methods for eradicating parasites from these animals. This work was important not only in its scientific nature, but also because their findings had direct impact on animal husbandry practices of average farmers throughout the United States.

Much of the Division's work focused on sheep, creating a need for a separate, large sheep barn. The research conducted on the sheep had huge effects on the production industry, allowing manufacturers to use all portions of the sheep, including wool, hides, and meat, thus increasing their profits.

Although constructed several years after the core buildings of the Zoology Area, Building 340 display an architectural vocabulary similar to the earlier buildings. They all feature concrete-block construction covered with stucco that has been painted a warm yellow color. The larger and smaller buildings all display similar thoughts. Roofing materials are either wood shingle or red, diamond-shaped, asbestos shingle.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 357	Master Plan Page: P-2	Grid: B-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Food & Drug Barn		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm - Zoology Division		
Date of Construction/Source: c. 1940/Phase III		
Historic Use/Current Use: Laboratory/Vacant		

Photo ID: Building 357, North and East Facades, 4/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This is a small side-gable laboratory building with a rectangular footprint. It has a rectangular footprint, with a small side-gable addition, and a small cross-gable entryway. It is constructed of concrete blocks, with a stucco covering. There are replacement windows and storm doors throughout. The roof is covered with asbestos shingles, and an aerator is present on the ridgeline. A gutter system is present.

FDA work relating to the testing of drugs and remedies for animal diseases and to residues of chemical substances in animal products came to Beltsville in the 1930s. Because some of the work involved parasites and was closely associated with ongoing research conducted by the Zoological Division, the work gravitated towards the Zoology unit. Initially, space was shared in existing buildings and later buildings were being constructed at the Zoology area just for the FDA work. Much of the early work was conducted in coordination with that of Dr. Maurice Hall, who headed up the Zoology Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the 1910s and 1920s. Hall requested an appropriation of $11,000 from the PWA to erect buildings for the FDA work. Building 357 was apparently constructed as part of this initiative and was occupied by 1935. The building continued to be used by the FDA at least through the 1960s.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 17, Records of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: Dave Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 369	Master Plan Page: P-2	Grid: B-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Log House		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm - Zoology Division		
Date of Construction/Source: pre-1947/Phase III		
Historic Use/Current Use: Unknown		

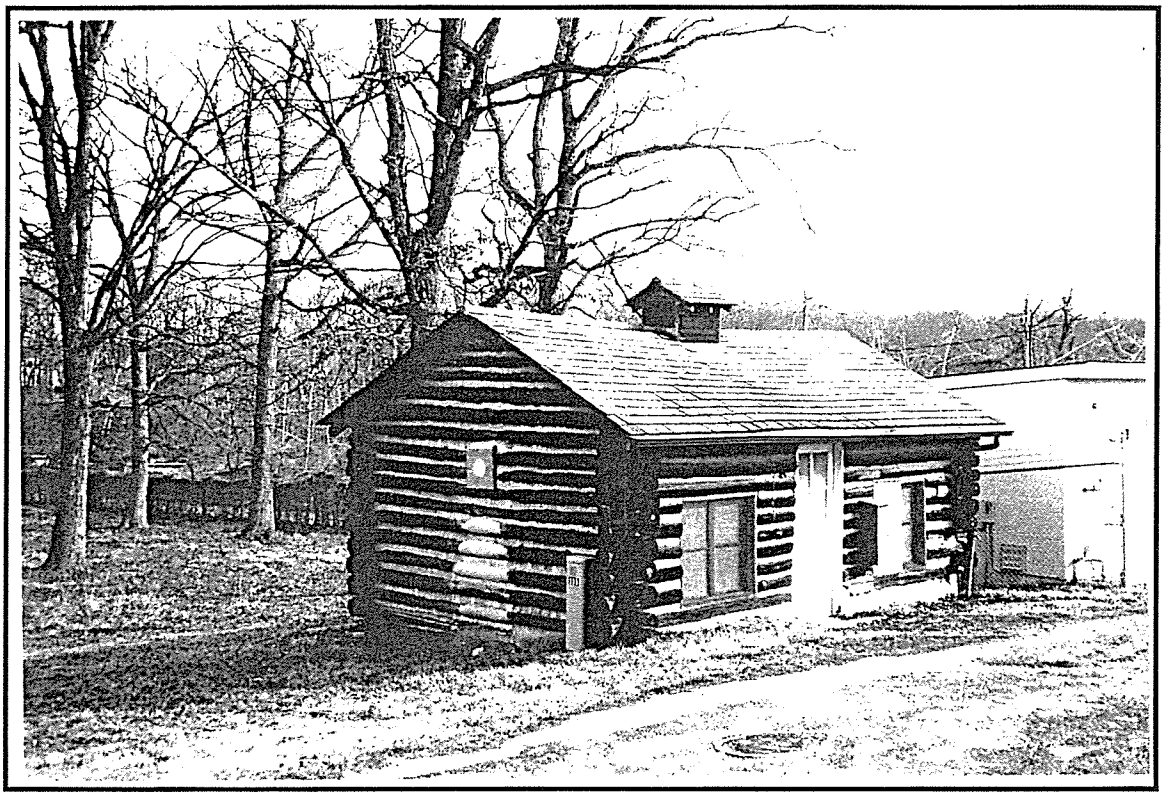


Photo ID: Building 369, South and West Facades, 4/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This building is constructed of wood logs with concrete joiner. It has a gabled roof on an east-west axis with a center chimney. There are aluminum gutters. The south facade has a center wood door with a four-light window, and it is flanked of both sides by paired one-over-one windows. The east facade has been repaired with concrete block. There are two openings, one with an air-conditioning unit in it and the other with a six-light window. The north facade has extensive concrete block repair. There was originally a center door but it has been filled in; a small vent remains open. The west facade has a filled-in vent and poured concrete repair.

Little is known about this small building. Research has indicated a variety of dates for the structure, none of which can be verified. Most recently, the building may have been used as a small laboratory space and as storage. Similar buildings found at other sites have been constructed by CCC workers, so it may be possible that this structure dates from the occupation of the CCC camps at BARC. Because it does not fit into the otherwise cohesive architectural vocabulary of the site, it is unlikely that the Zoology Division or the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering were responsible for its design. However, the building dates from the period of significance and advanced the research mission of the Zoology Division. Therefore, it is considered a contributing feature of the larger potential historic district at BARC.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No __

Retains Integrity: Yes __ No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 17, Records of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: Dave Bloom	**Affiliation:** R&A	**Date:** April 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 370-377	Master Plan Page: P-2	Grid: B-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Poultry House		
Farm Area/Street Address: Central Farm - Zoology Division		
Date of Construction/Source: c. 1945/ Phase III Report		
Historic Use/Current Use: Poultry House/Laboratory Space/Vacant		

Photo ID: Buildings 370-77, Cluster looking NW, 4/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This series of buildings are all poultry houses that were used to house various types of chickens used in parasitology research. While slight individual variances occur, usually in the form of replacement doors, these buildings are essentially the same. They are one-story, flush-board, front gable poultry houses. Each building has three bays and is raised on concrete block piers. Each has a central wood replacement door with concrete steps leading to the door. There are nine pane windows flanking the door. The roofs are covered with standing-seam metal sheets. There are exposed rafters and vents in the gables. The side elevations each contain a pair of small doors which functioned as entryways for chickens. The rear elevations each contain three nine-pane windows. There are no gutter systems. The buildings are in fair condition.

Some of the buildings appear to have been moved to the site, and it is possible they were moved from the Poultry Area. These buildings were all used to house experimental poultry used in parasitology experiments. The arrangement of the buildings in a fenced courtyard was a result of the need to keep the poultry isolated from other experimental animals. Researchers were not sure if certain diseases could be passed between different species of livestock, so, in order to avoid contamination, poultry were enclosed in a fenced area.

The varying dates of the buildings may result from some buildings being moved to the site, and from the need of increased housing for poultry as the Division's avian experimentation increased. Many of the experiments conducted by the Zoology Division resulted in increased knowledge of avian parasites, which resulted in economic savings for farmers and the poultry industry.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 17, Records of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Architectural Drawing Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: S. Foell	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 378	Master Plan Page: P-2	Grid: B-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Field Pen/Storage		
Farm Area/Street Address: Zoology Division		
Date of Construction/Source: c. 1950/BAMS		
Historic Use/Current Use: Field Pen/Storage/ Vacant		

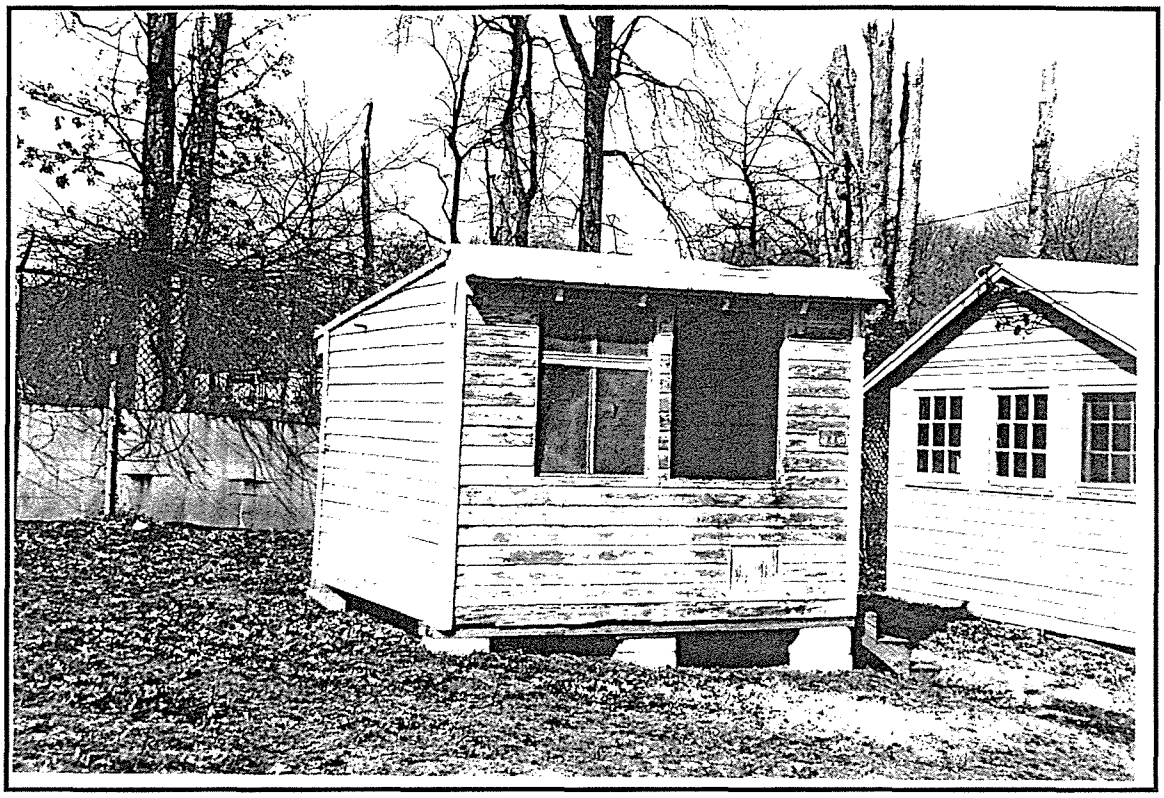


Photo ID: Building 378, East and North Facades, 5/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This small building has an almost-square footprint and is covered in wood clapboards and has an aluminum shed roof. The structure is supported on concrete block piers. The east facade has two windows. The southern window is screened in with wood sash and the northern window is open. The north facade has a wood door and a small set of wood stairs. The west facade has a three light metal window at the center bottom. The south facade has no openings.

This building was constructed to house experimental animals used for parasitology research by the Zoology Division. Because of the contagious nature of much of the division's work, smaller buildings were necessary to decrease the risk of cross contamination which would alter experimental results.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 7.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: April 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 402	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: E-6
Building Name/Historic Name: Insect Biocontrol Laboratory		
Farm Area/Street Address: FDA/Biocontrol Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Laboratory/Vacant		

Photo ID: Building 402, South and West Facades, 2/26/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No __

Retains Integrity: Yes X No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC. *National Agricultural Research Center Light*, March 23, 1939, No. 5; NAL; National Agricultural Research Center, US Resettlement Administration, 1935; RG16 (photo); RG17, RG 8; Fire Hazard Survey RG152.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing/D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

Description

Building 402 is a two-story rectangular block, with a raised attic and flat roof, oriented along an east-west axis facing south. The building is of concrete-block construction with a stucco finish. As the main building of the cluster, it appears to have established the aesthetic design for the area. The building features decorative, glazed, terra-cotta brick courses, coping at the cornice line, in a large frieze above the second-story windows, and surrounding the main entrance; the frieze in the end bays on every facade holds decorative pendant panels. The main or south facade is five bays wide, the bays articulated by projecting piers. The first story features a central recessed entrance with a single-light transom over a replacement wood door; the door is flanked on either side by two, large, metal-frame casement windows with moving ventilating central sections. The second story features five, large, multipane, glass-block windows, with glazed brick sills. The basement windows are exposed at ground level and are covered in greenhouse-like frames, behind tube railings. The north facade features an exterior stack in the three center bays; a raised concrete platform at the first-floor level leads to a set of double doors with an overhanging wooden marquee. The outermost bays feature large windows; the second story on the west end of the facade has a replacement door leading to an exterior fire escape. The terra-cotta-brick frieze that encircles the building above the second-floor windows does not continue across the entire north face of the building, but concludes instead in the outermost bays. The east and west facades are three bays across; the west facade is punctuated by three windows on each floor, in the same fenestration pattern as on the main (south) facade; the east facade differs from the west in that the center bay on the second story features an elongated glass-block window, illuminating the stairwell at this end of the building.

History and Significance

This laboratory building was operated by the Food and Drug Administration. A staff of five entomologists was devoted to investigating commercial insecticides. Samples of commercial insecticides, germicides, and disinfectants were tested to determine whether or not they were safe to use according to their directions and whether or not their labels accurately reflected their capabilities. As enforcers of the Insecticide Act of 1910, which regulated interstate shipment of insecticides, the FDA -- if they found commercial products that did not perform as they advertised -- would take steps to have the item "removed from the channels of trade, until the labels [were] amended to tell the truth or the preparations [were] changed into something that [would] meet the label statements." The Insecticide Act of 1910 was designed to protect farmers, fruit growers, and other users of insecticides and fungicides by requiring that they be truthfully labeled and that the products must not be injurious to the plants on which they are used. At the Beltsville facilities, workers raised flies, fleas, lice, cockroaches, and other insects harmful to livestock, fruit and vegetables, and grain. Dogs were kept for the breeding of lice and mites, and the three greenhouses were stocked with insects for winter testing.

As part of the effort to centralize facilities from nearby areas to the new national research facility in the early 1930s, plans began to be made to transfer FDA work relating from Silver Spring to Beltsville. The new facilities were funded under a $37,000 allotment under the National Industrial Recovery Act ($36,500 of which was for buildings and $500 of which was for landscaping). Building 402 was one of the buildings funded under this appropriation.

The buildings constructed for the FDA were somewhat unusual in that they were some of the few buildings funded under the 1933/34 funding on what is now the Central Farm that were completed under a contract rather than by force account. Building 402 was completed around July 1934 when staff moved into the new facility.

Building 402 was the main building of the grouping. The first floor of the building originally had offices and testing rooms. The second floor housed offices, test rooms, and a chemical laboratory. The

basement included a boiler room, a moth room, a fumigation room, a constant temperature room, a photographic laboratory, a work room and two storage rooms.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 403	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: E-6
Building Name/Historic Name: Garage		
Farm Area/Street Address: FDA/Biocontrol Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Garage/Vacant		

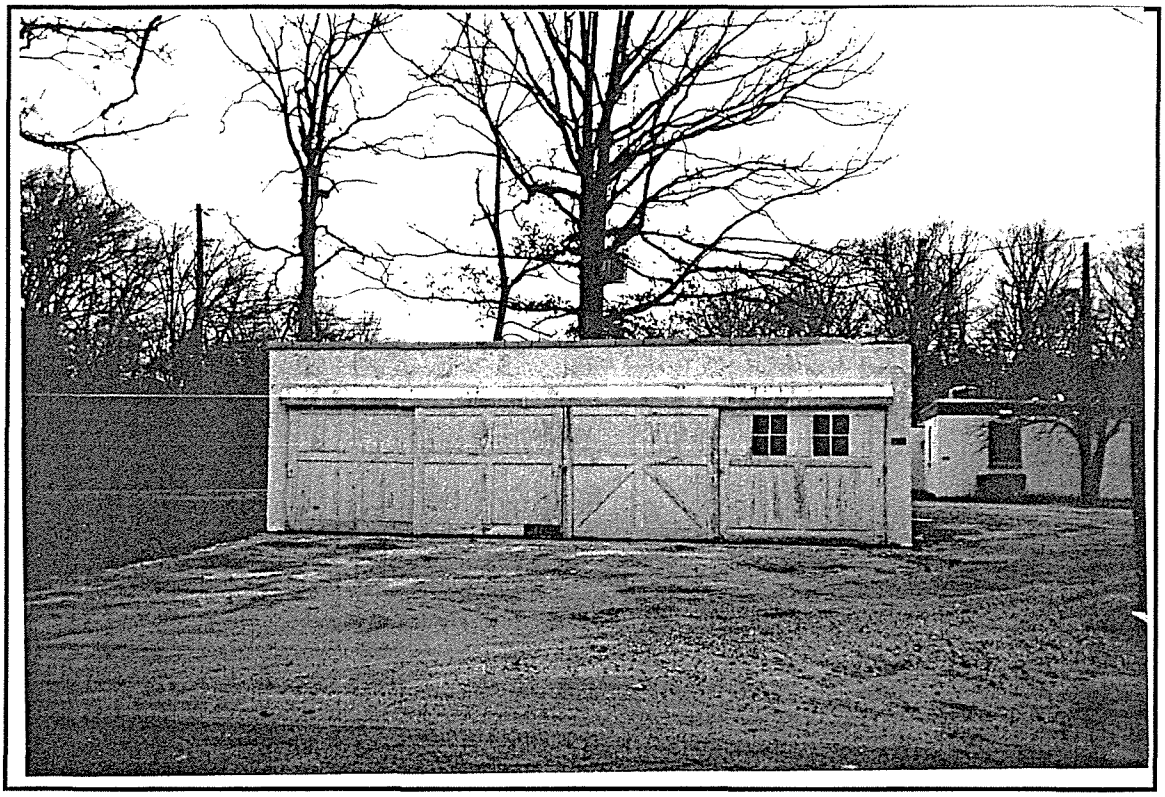


Photo ID: Building 403, South Facade, 2/26/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This rectangular building is constructed of concrete block with stucco finish and has a flat roof. Glazed terra-cotta block coping lines the ridge of the building. The south facade features four garage doors that take up the entire length of the facade. The east facade has a single nine-light metal casement window, with the top six lights ventilating, and glazed tile block sill. The north facade has three windows and a filled-in garage door. There are no openings on the west facade.

This building was one of the support buildings in the complex operated by the Food and Drug Administration to test insecticides in connection with the enforcement of the Insecticide Act of 1910. The Insecticide Act of 1910 was designed to protect farmers, fruit growers, and other users of insecticides and fungicides by requiring that they be truthfully labeled and that the products must not be injurious to the plants on which they are used. At the Beltsville facilities, workers raised flies, fleas, lice, cockroaches, and other insects harmful to livestock, fruit and vegetables, and grain.

As part of the effort to centralize facilities from nearby areas to the new national research facility, in the early 1930s plans began to be made to transfer FDA work relating from Silver Spring to Beltsville. The new facilities were funded under a $37,000 allotment under the National Industrial Recovery Act ($36,500 of which was for buildings and $500 of which was for landscaping). Building 403 was one of the buildings funded under this appropriation.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No __

Retains Integrity: Yes X No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC; National Agricultural Research Center, US Resettlement Administration, 1935; RG16 (photo); RG17, RG 8; Fire Hazard Survey RG 152.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H.Ewing\D.Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 404	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: E-6
Building Name/Historic Name: Headhouse/Annex		
Farm Area/Street Address: FDA/Biocontrol Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Headhouse/Vacant		

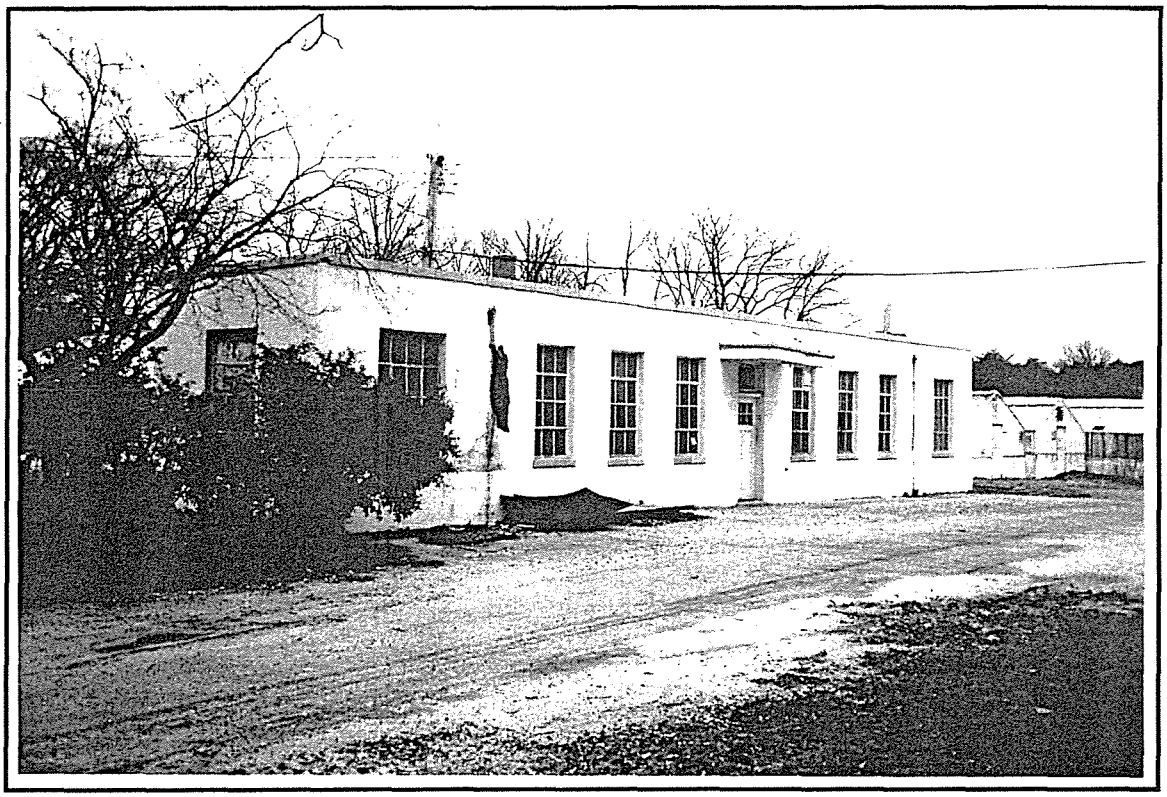


Photo ID: Building 404, South and West Facades, 2/26/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

The headhouse (Building 404) is a one-story, flat-roofed, rectangular building of concrete-block construction with a stucco finish. Like the other buildings in the quadrangle, Building 404 features decorative glazed terra-cotta coping at the cornice level. The main or south facade has a central entrance sheltered by a copper-covered box marquee. The wood entrance door has six lights in the upper half and a three-light transom above. It is framed on either side by three 12-light, metal-frame ventilating windows, with glazed-block sills. The outermost bays feature larger, 16-light, metal-frame ventilating windows. The east and west end facades are each a single bay wide, with a central metal-frame casement window. The north elevation of the building connects with three cypress wood-frame and glass greenhouses, designed by the Lord & Burnham Company. Between each greenhouse is a single window.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC; National Agricultural Research Center, US Resettlement Administration, 1935; RG16 (photo); RG17, RG 8; Fire Hazard Survey RG 152.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H.Ewing\D.Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

History and Significance

This building was one of the support buildings in the complex operated by the Food and Drug Administration to test insecticides in connection with the enforcement of the Insecticide Act of 1910. The Insecticide Act of 1910 was designed to protect farmers, fruit growers, and other users of insecticides and fungicides by requiring that they be truthfully labeled and that the products must not be injurious to the plants on which they are used. At the Beltsville facilities, workers raised flies, fleas, lice, cockroaches, and other insects harmful to livestock, fruit and vegetables, and grain.

As part of the effort to centralize facilities from nearby areas to the new national research facility, in the early 1930s plans began to be made to transfer FDA work relating from Silver Spring to Beltsville. The new facilities were funded under a $37,000 allotment under the National Industrial Recovery Act ($36,500 of which was for buildings and $500 of which was for landscaping). Building 404 was one of the buildings funded under this appropriation.

The buildings constructed for the FDA were somewhat unusual in that they were some of the few buildings funded under the 1933/34 funding on what is now the Central Farm that were completed under a contract rather than by force account. Building 404 was completed around July 1934 when staff moved into the new facility.

When constructed, Building 404 contained a constant temperature room that was used to raise flies on the west end and a testing room on the east end where insecticides used against flies were tested. The greenhouses were constructed by Lord & Burnham, one of the best-known greenhouse manufacturers of the era.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 405	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: E-6
Building Name/Historic Name: Heating Plant		
Farm Area/Street Address: FDA/Biocontrol Road		
Date of Construction/Source: c. 1934/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Pumphouse/Heating Plant		

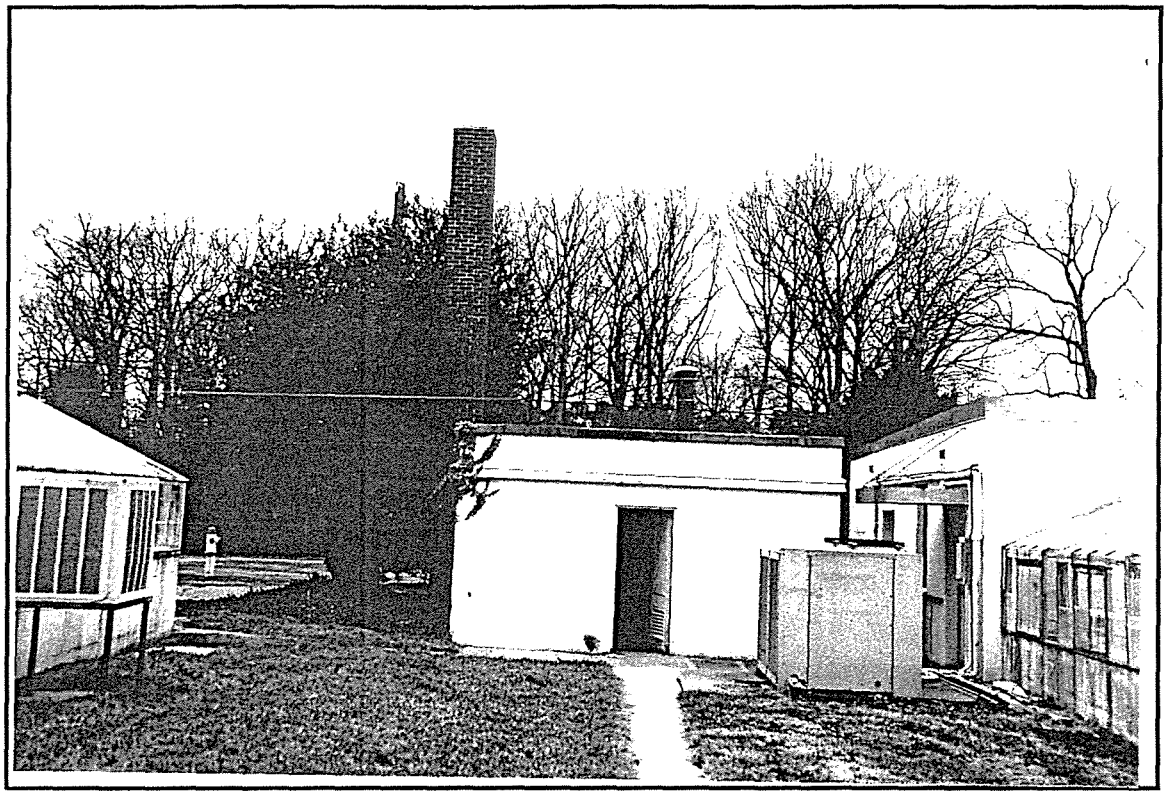


Photo ID: Building 405, West Facade, 2/26/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Building 405 is a one-story, flat-roofed building of concrete-block construction with stucco finish. The north facade features a central set of double doors. The south elevation features a single wood door. The east facade has a large opening at the north end. The west facade features an exterior brick chimney and a single six-light window with a brick sill. Encircling the building on the south elevation and the south ends of the side elevations is a projecting concrete course, delineating a raised attic plinth.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC; National Agricultural Research Center, US Resettlement Administration, 1935; RG16 (photo); RG17, RG 8; Fire Hazard Survey RG 152.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H.Ewing\D.Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

History and Significance

This building was one of the support buildings in the complex operated by the Food and Drug Administration to test insecticides in connection with the enforcement of the Insecticide Act of 1910. An addition was built in May of 1965.

The Insecticide Act of 1910 was designed to protect farmers, fruit growers, and other users of insecticides and fungicides by requiring that they be truthfully labeled and that the products must not be injurious to the plants on which they are used. At the Beltsville facilities, workers raised flies, fleas, lice, cockroaches, and other insects harmful to livestock, fruit and vegetables, and grain. Building 405 appears to have been constructed as a pumphouse and later converted to use as a heating plant.

The general purpose of the facility was to carry out the provisions of the Insecticide Act of 1919 which regulated interstate shipment of insecticides and fungicides. Early on, the facility had a staff of five entomologists who investigated the products. Samples of commercial insecticides, germicides, and disinfectants were tested on household insects, farm and garden insects, and insect parasites found on dogs, cats, and poultry. The products were tested using a variety of techniques geared to the type of substance.

As part of the effort to centralize facilities from nearby areas to the new national research facility, in the early 1930s plans began to be made to transfer FDA work relating from Silver Spring to Beltsville. The new facilities were funded under a $37,000 allotment under the National Industrial Recovery Act ($36,500 of which was for buildings and $500 of which was for landscaping). Building 405 was one of the buildings funded under this appropriation.

The buildings constructed for the FDA were somewhat unusual in that they were some of the few buildings funded under the 1933/34 funding on what is now the Central Farm that were completed under a contract rather than by force account. Building 405 was completed around July 1934 when staff moved into the new facility. In 1940, the FDA's duties relating to insecticides, and the insecticide testing facilities at Beltsville, were transferred to the Agricultural Marketing Service. Thereafter these duties passed through a number of different organizations.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 407	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: E-5; E-6
Building Name/Historic Name: Headhouse		
Farm Area/Street Address: FDA/Biocontrol Road		
Date of Construction/Source: c. 1938/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Greenhouse		

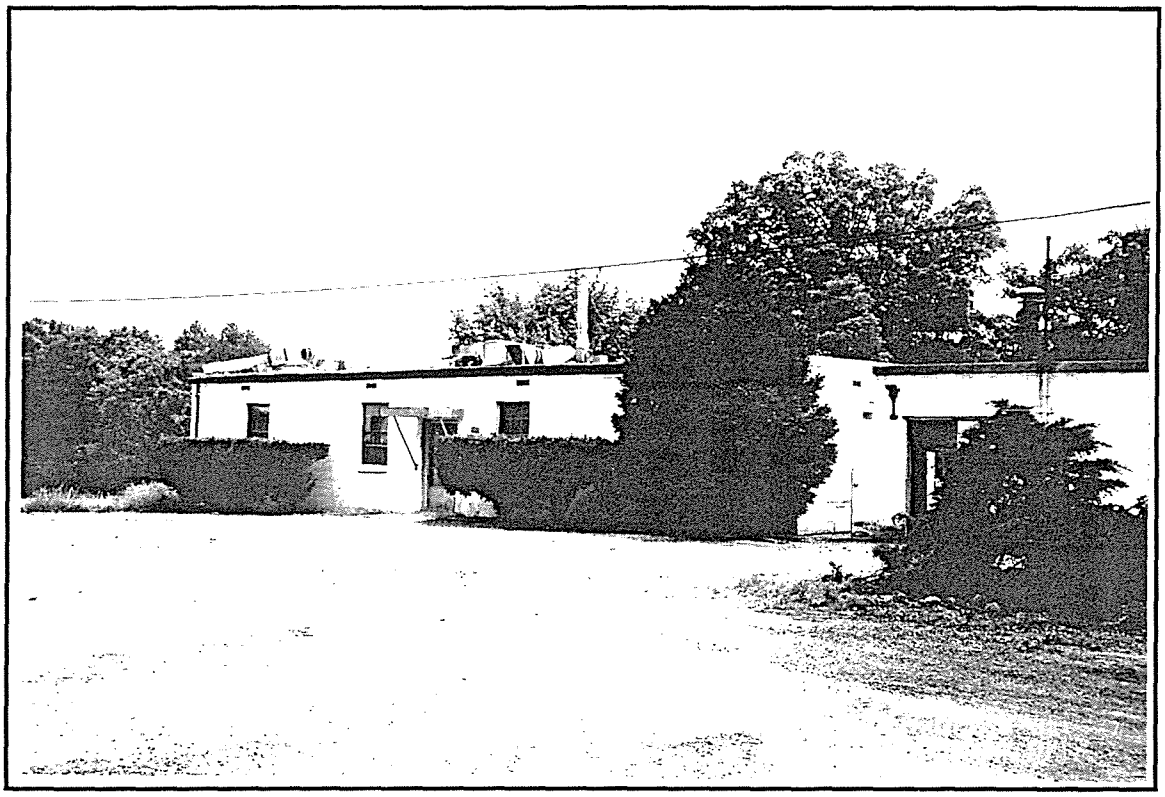


Photo ID: Building 407, North Facade, 6/11/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This one-story building is constructed of concrete block and has a flat roof. There is some mechanical equipment on the roof. All the windows are six-over-six metal casement. The east facde has two windows and a wood door with a single light. The south facade features three large metal-frame greenhouses, which project to the south. There is a window between each greenhouse. The west facade has a door with an aluminum marquee, a window and a vent. The north facade has a central door with an aluminum marquee, two windows east of the door and one window west of the door.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

National Agricultural Research Center Light, March 23, 1939, No. 5; NAL.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H.Ewing\D.Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

History and Significance

This building was one of the support buildings in the complex operated by the Food and Drug Administration to test insecticides in connection with the enforcement of the Insecticide Act of 1910. The Insecticide Act of 1910 was designed to protect farmers, fruit growers, and other users of insecticides and fungicides by requiring that they be truthfully labeled and that the products must not be injurious to the plants on which they are used. At the Beltsville facilities, workers raised flies, fleas, lice, cockroaches and other insects harmful to livestock, fruit and vegetables, and grain. The greenhouses of Building 407 were stocked with insects for winter testing.

As part of the effort to centralize facilities from nearby areas to the new national research facility in the early 1930s, plans began to be made to transfer FDA work relating from Silver Spring to Beltsville. In July 1934 staff moved into the new facility. The general purpose of the facility was to carry out the provisions of the Insecticide Act of 1919 which regulated interstate shipment of insecticides and fungicides. Early on, the facility had a staff of five entomologists who investigated the products. Samples of commercial insecticides, germicides, and disinfectants were tested on household insects, farm and garden insects, and insect parasites found on dogs, cats, and poultry. In 1940, the FDA's duties relating to insecticides, and the insecticide testing facilities at Beltsville, were transferred to the Agricultural Marketing Service. Thereafter, these duties passed through a number of different organizations. Building 407 was constructed a few years after the opening of the facility, around 1938 It augmented the existing greenhouse facility (Building 404).

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 411	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: E-5
Building Name/Historic Name: Implement Shelter		
Farm Area/Street Address: FDA/Biocontrol Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1938/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Storage/Vacant		

Photo ID: Building 411, South and East Facades, 2/26/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This wood-frame building lies on a north-south axis, with the main facade facing east. The building is faced with wooden clapboards and has an aluminum shed roof with overhanging eaves. The roof is higher on the east end than on the west end. The east facade has a projecting shed-roof porch and is open on the south end with three stalls; the north end of this facade is enclosed and has two garage doors. The north facade has a single, six-over-six, double-hung window. The west facade has no openings, but has bracketed overhanging eaves. The south facade has no openings.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC; National Agricultural Research Center, US Resettlement Administration, 1935; RG16 (photo); RG17, RG 8: Fire Hazard Survey RG 152.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H.Ewing\D.Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

History and Significance

Designed in November 1938, this building was one of the support buildings in the complex operated by the Food and Drug Administration to test insecticides in connection with the enforcement of the Insecticide Act of 1910. The Insecticide Act of 1910 was designed to protect farmers, fruit growers, and other users of insecticides and fungicides by requiring that they be truthfully labeled and that the products must not be injurious to the plants on which they are used.

At the Beltsville facilities, workers raised flies, fleas, lice, cockroaches and other insects harmful to livestock, fruit and vegetables, and grain. As part of the effort to centralize facilities from nearby areas to the new national research facility in the early 1930s, plans began to be made to transfer FDA work from Silver Spring to Beltsville. In July 1934, staff moved into the new facility. The general purpose of the facility was to carry out the provisions of the Insecticide Act of 1919 which regulated interstate shipment of insecticides and fungicides. Early on, the facility had a staff of five entomologists who investigated the products. Samples of commercial insecticides, germicides, and disinfectants were tested on household insects, farm and garden insects, and insect parasites found on dogs, cats, and poultry. The products were tested using a variety of techniques geared to the type of substance.

In 1940, the FDA's duties relating to insecticides, and the insecticide testing facilities at Beltsville, were transferred to the Agricultural Marketing Service. Thereafter these duties passed through a number of different organizations. Building 411 was constructed a few years after the opening of the facility. It was constructed around 1938 as an implement shed. Plans for the building show it to be one of very few buildings constructed from standardized plans.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 419	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: D-5
Building Name/Historic Name: NYA Building		
Farm Area/Street Address: Biocontrol Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1941/NARA		
Historic Use/Current Use: NYA/Storage		

Photo ID: East Facade, Building 419, 2/26/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This streamlined, Deco-inspired, one-story building is oriented along a north-south axis parallel to Biocontrol Road. It is of board-and-batten construction with a concrete-block foundation. The footprint of the building is somewhat irregular, with a single projecting wing to the north, and two legs extending at the south end, creating a "U"-shaped entrance court. There is also a small extension on the west facade, and one on the east facade as well. At the intersection of the north and east wings is an exterior brick chimney. At the north end of the east facade is a porch sheltering an entrance to the building. The building is distinguished by a row of clerestory windows, wood-frame, single-pane three in height. The flat roof features a projecting canopy with exposed beams over the windows.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No __

Retains Integrity: Yes _X_ No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 35, 119, Records of the CCC Liquidation Unit and National Youth Administration.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

History and Significance

Buildings 413-425 (of which only Buildings 419 and 421 are now standing)were constructed by the National Youth Administration (NYA) -- an agency created to provide part-time work for high school, college, and out-of-school youth. An agreement to establish a program at BARC was signed by USDA in October 1940, and buildings for the program were mostly completed a year later when the facility opened. The buildings constructed for the NYA organization included dormitories, a hospital building, an administration building, a dining hall, a storage building, and residences. Although little information has been located on the type of activities that took place here, it is clear that one of the buildings used for training purposes was a metal shop. The facility closed on November 30, 1942, and the facilities reverted back to BARC about a month later. The buildings were remodeled in the 1950s and used for a variety of purposes thereafter. Among these uses were an "aerosol" lab for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, a technical office and cartographic facility for the Soil Conservation Service, a mineral deposits facility for Geological Survey, and a radio lab for the Forest Service.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 421	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: D-4
Building Name/Historic Name: NYA Building		
Farm Area/Street Address: Biocontrol Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1941/NARA		
Historic Use/Current Use: NYA/Storage		

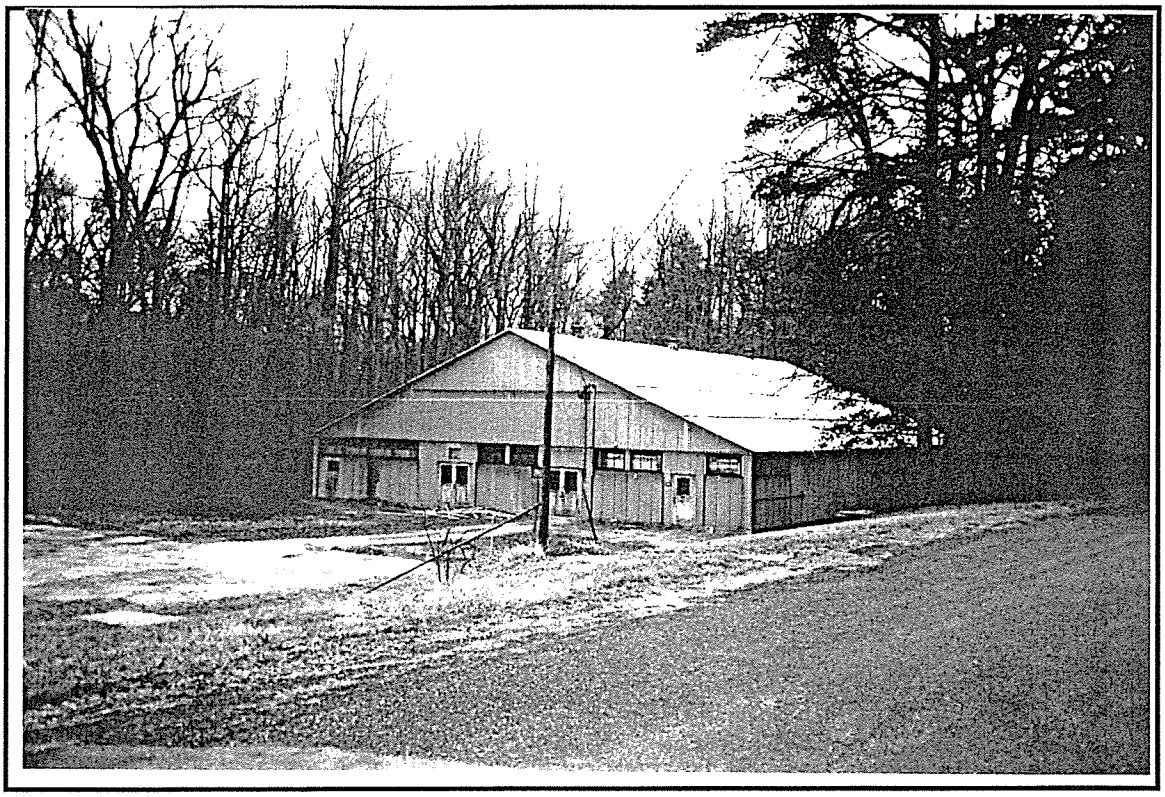


Photo ID: Building 421, South and East Facades, 2/26/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This large, one-and-one-half-story building is constructed of corrugated metal on a poured-concrete foundation and features a gabled roof covered in metal. The building is oriented along a north-south axis at the north end of a gulch sited below Building 419. The south front gable facade features the principal entrances to the building, two sets of double doors and a single door in the east bay. In a clerestory row above the door frames are nine, six-light windows. The east and west facades are each punctuated by three metal-frame windows. The north facade features four windows and a vent. There are three ventilators along the ridge of the roof.

Buildings 413-425 (of which only Buildings 419 and 421 are now standing)were constructed by the National Youth Administration (NYA) -- an agency created to provide part-time work for high school, college, and out-of-school youth. An agreement to establish a program at BARC was signed by USDA in October 1940, and buildings for the program were mostly completed a year later when the facility opened. The buildings constructed for the NYA organization included dormitories, a hospital building, an administration building, a dining hall, a storage building, and residences. Although little information has been located on the type of activities that took place here, it is clear that one of the buildings used for training purposes was a metal shop. The facility closed on November 30, 1942, and the facilities reverted back to BARC about a month later. The buildings were remodeled in the 1950s and used for a variety of purposes thereafter. Among these uses were an "aerosol" lab for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, a technical office and cartographic facility for the Soil Conservation Service, a mineral deposits facility for Geological Survey, and a

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No __

Retains Integrity: Yes __ No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 35, 119, Records of the CCC Liquidation Unit and National Youth Administration.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H.Ewing\D.Bloom	**Affiliation:** R&A	**Date:** February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 426	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: F-2, 3
Building Name/Historic Name: Shops and Storage Building		
Farm Area/Street Address: Shop Area - Powder Mill Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1935/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Shops		

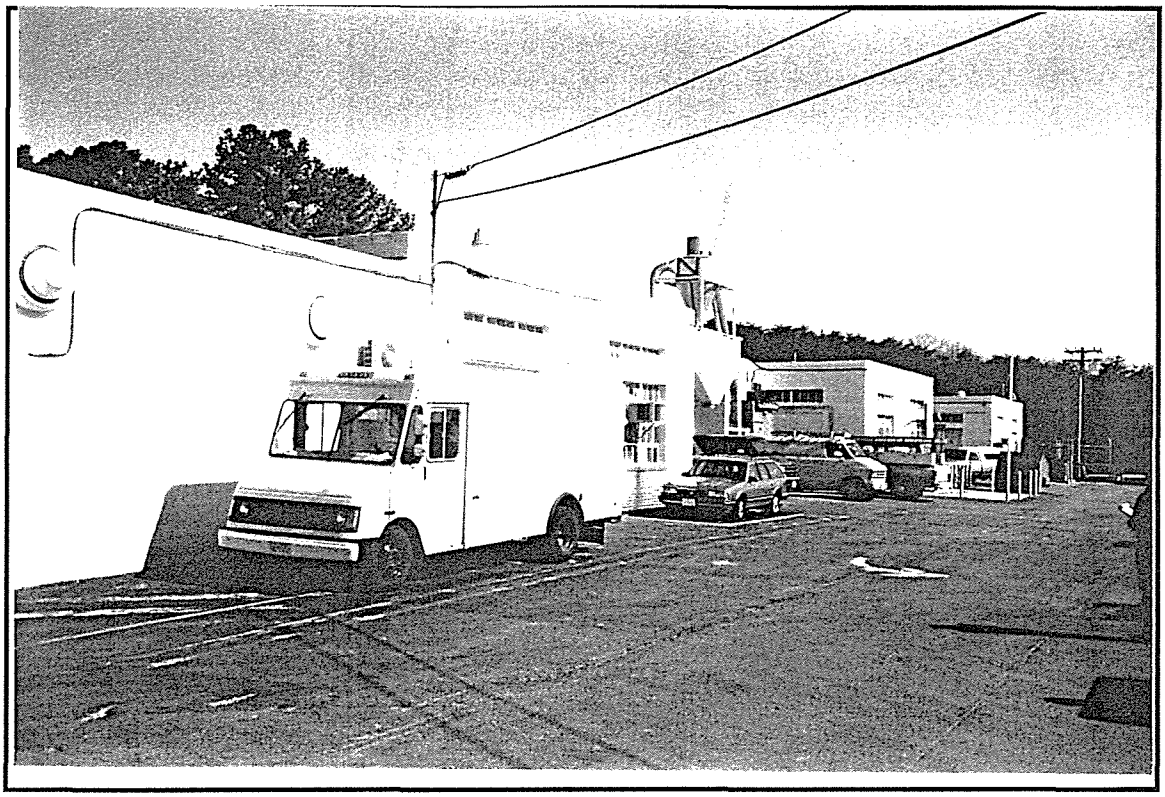


Photo ID: South Facade, Building 426, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No __

Retains Integrity: Yes _X_ No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

RG 54 and Plan Room Facilities and Engineering Archives.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H.Ewing\D.Bloom	**Affiliation:** R&A	**Date:** February 1997

Description

Building 426, a large, flat-roofed, one-story Art Deco-style shop, forms the anchor of a cluster of service-related buildings. The building is of concrete-block construction with a stucco finish on a brick foundation. The footprint of the building comprises a rectangular block with three projecting bays to the south. There is a wing at the west end of the building that was constructed after 1957. The north or main facade of the building, which faces onto Powder Mill Road, features two central blocks that are higher than the rest of the facade. The distinctive Deco-style windows are fixed metal sash, deeply recessed, with no ornamentation. They are patterned in groups of three/two/three along the main block of the building. The south facade is characterized by three projecting bays and two recessed bays. The projecting bays feature large openings, either doors or multipane, metal casement windows. Above these openings is a row of three-light tympana. Many of the doors feature the original metal signs over the entrances, such as Sheetmetal Shop, Welding Shop, Truck Wash, Warehouse, etc. The east facade, originally accessing the Sheetmetal Shop, is five bays across. The entrance is in the central bay and is flanked by two windows on either side. The wing at the west facade end of the building has no openings except for a metal replacement door at the south end of the facade.

Building 426A is a new addition to Building 426; constructed in 1935. Executed in a style similar to the original building, this flat-roofed building is of concrete-block construction with stucco finish. The windows are vertical, six-light, fixed sash, with small, two-pane ventilated windows at the bottom. The central section of the building is raised higher than the outer bays. The cornice line is recessed slightly from the front plane of the building. There is a low hyphen, with glass doors on the east and west which links this addition to Building 426.

History and Significance

After 1933, a number of construction and maintenance activities for buildings and equipment which had previously been the responsibility of individual bureaus at Beltsville became combined under the Office of the Director of the Beltsville Research Center. To house these activities, a grouping of shop buildings were constructed on the south side of Powder Mill Road. The buildings were constructed for various types of shops (including the electrical, sheet metal, paint, and carpentry shops, among others) and storage facilities for large equipment. While some of the signs are original, the refrigeration shop was originally located with the electric shop in the main portion of Building 426, but was relocated sometime after 1957. The shops cluster provided support services for the Central and East Farms and, to a lesser extent, the North, South, and Linkage Farms. As such they were components of the effort to construct a national research center at Beltsville.

Building 426 (the shops and storage building), the first building constructed in the shops cluster, was designed as a "Building for Storage of Farm Machinery Including Equipment." It was funded under the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933. Funding for the $19,500 building came through the Animal Husbandry Division's allotment (FP #35). In July 1934, the building was partially complete -- the roof was being put on and the door and windows were being hung. However, the building, like many other Animal Husbandry buildings funded under the 1933 Act, became caught up in the controversy surrounding irregularities in the handling of PWA funds, and work appears to have stopped on the project in October 1934. It appears that the building was not complete as of August 1935, although it was likely completed soon thereafter.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 427	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: F-3
Building Name/Historic Name: Mechanical Shops - East		
Farm Area/Street Address: Shops - Powder Mill Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1938/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Shops		

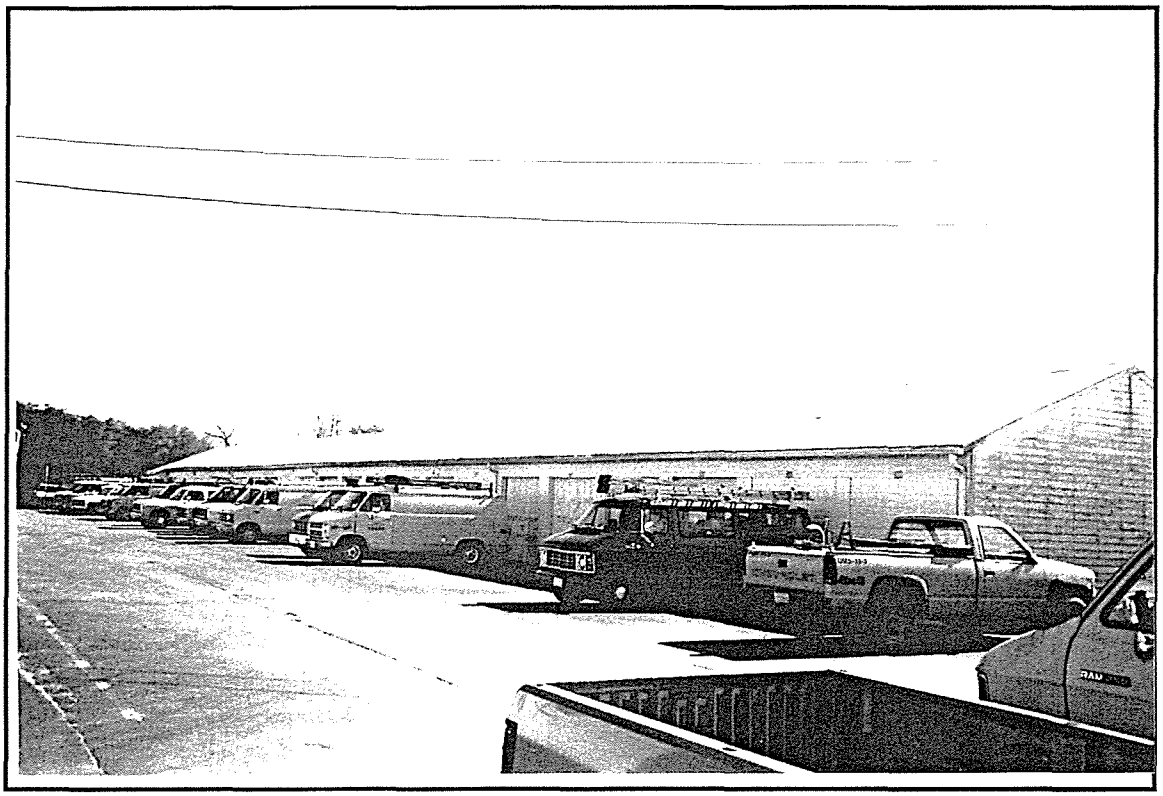


Photo ID: Building 427, North Facade, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Building 427 is a long, one-story, wood-frame building with a metal gable roof. Built on a concrete foundation, the building is oriented along an east-west axis to the south of Building 426 in a cluster of shop and support buildings. The north facade is punctuated by a series of garage doors and single, six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash windows. Over one of these doors is a sign original to the building that reads "Refrigeration Shop." The south facade features an addition at the west end, an open shed with ten stalls. The west gable end has no openings. At the east end of the building is a second parallel gabled shed, enclosed by a fence. At the east end there is an original pair of barn doors.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC; RG 54 and Plan Room Facilities and Engineering Archives.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H.Ewing	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

History and Significance

After 1933, a number of construction and maintenance activities for buildings and equipment which had previously been the responsibility of individual bureaus at Beltsville became combined under the Office of the Director of the Beltsville Research Center. To house these activities, a grouping of shop buildings were constructed on the south side of Powder Mill Road. The buildings were constructed to house various types of shops (including the electrical, sheet metal, and carpentry shops among others) and storage facilities for large equipment. The shops cluster provided support services for the Central and East Farms and, to a lesser extent, the North, South, and Linkage Farms As such they were components of the effort to construct a national research center at Beltsville.

The "New Addition to Shop Buildings" allocation, under which Buildings 427 and 429 were constructed, was funded under both PWA (OP 752-024-P5) and WPA (OP 701-2-333-W5) sources. Its purpose was to enlarge the existing shop facilities to accommodate mechanical shop work necessitated by the new Departmental Laboratories. The work on the new facilities was done by force account. Construction of the buildings began in October 1938. The building apparently was constructed following a standard plan. Plans identify it as being a "Type B" shed. Type B sheds were long, wood garage-type buildings with a variable numbers of bays.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 429	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: F-3
Building Name/Historic Name: Mechanical Shop - West		
Farm Area/Street Address: Shop Area - Powder Mill Road		
Date of Construction/Source: c. 1938/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Shops		

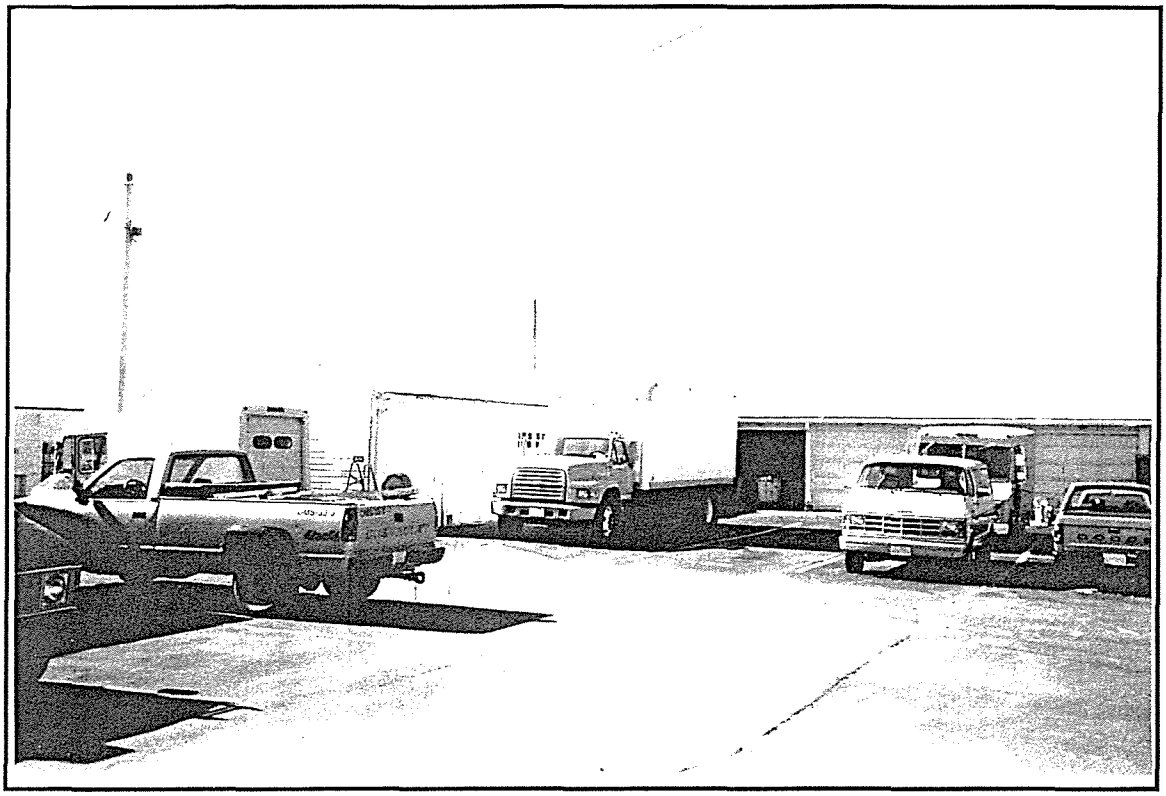


Photo ID: Building 429, East Facade, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This building is a one-story, "U"-shaped garage which faces east in a cluster of shop-related buildings. It is of wood-frame construction, faced in clapboard siding, set on a concrete foundation. The building has a gabled aluminum roof. The court formed by the U-shaped building features numerous garage door-sized openings, some of which have been filled in, some of which feature metal replacement doors, and some of which feature the original wood doors with six-light windows. The east facade of the interior of the "U" is 13 bays across, the arms of the U are each 3 bays. The facades that form the exterior of the "U"-shape do not contain any openings.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC; RG 54 and Plan Room Facilities and Engineering Archives.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H.Ewing/D.Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

History and Significance

After 1933, a number of construction and maintenance activities for buildings and equipment which had previously been the responsibility of individual bureaus at Beltsville became combined under the Office of the Director of the Beltsville Research Center. To house these activities, a grouping of shop buildings were constructed on the south side of Powder Mill Road. The buildings were constructed to house various types of shops (including the electrical, sheet metal, and carpentry shops among others) and storage facilities for large equipment. The shops cluster provided support services for the Central and East farms and, to a lesser extent, the North, South, and Linkage Farms. As such, they were components of the effort to construct a national research center at Beltsville.

The "New Addition to Shop Buildings" allocation, under which Buildings 427 and 429 (Mechanical Shops) were constructed, was funded under both PWA (OP 752-024-P5) and WPA (OP 701-2-333-W5) sources. Its purpose was to enlarge the existing shop facilities to accommodate mechanical shop work necessitated by the new Departmental Laboratories. The work on the new facilities was done by force account. Construction of the buildings began in October 1938. The building apparently was constructed following a standard plan. Plans identify it as being a "Type B" shed. Type B sheds were long, wood garage-type buildings with a variable numbers of bays.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 430	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: F-3
Building Name/Historic Name: Shop Warehouse		
Farm Area/Street Address: Shop Area - Powder Mill Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1940/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Storage		

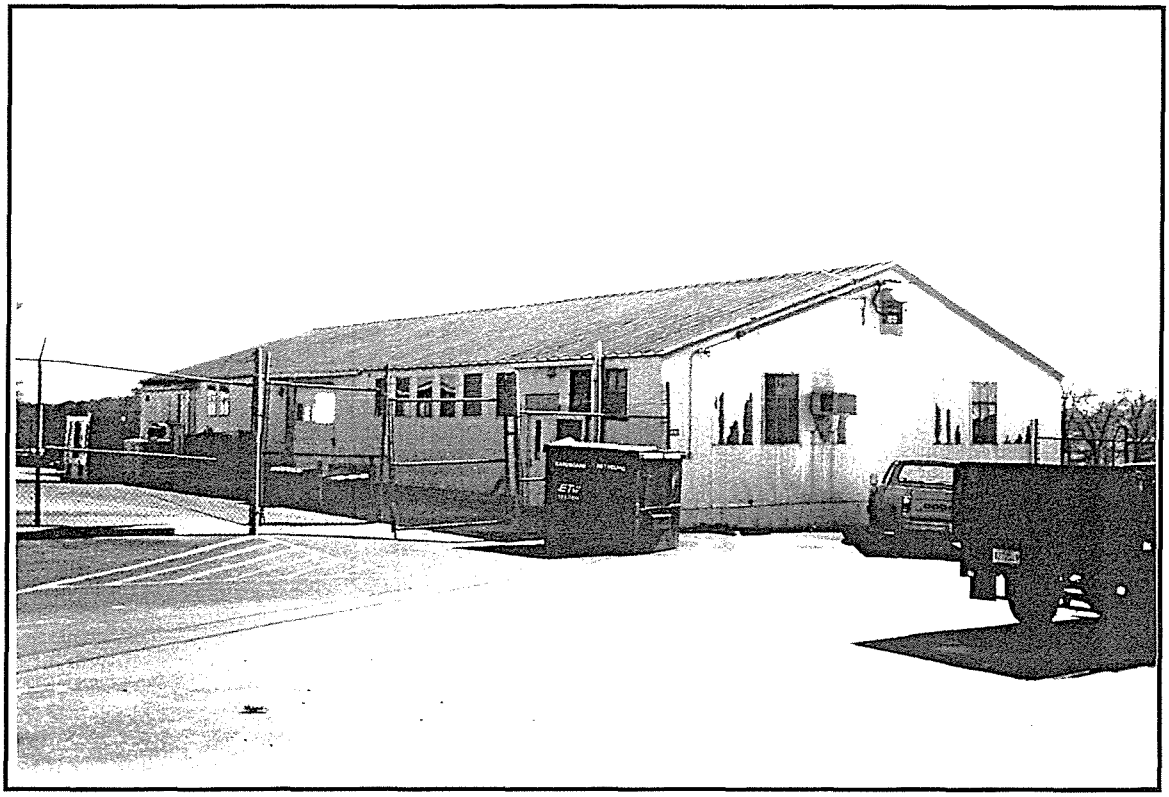


Photo ID: Building 430, North and West Facades, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This one-story, steel-frame warehouse building is rectangular in footprint, oriented along an east-west axis to the south of Building 427. It has a side-gabled metal roof, and is sheathed in metal on a poured-concrete foundation. The windows of the building are fixed metal-frame casement in poured concrete. The north facade features a central garage door, with a band of four-light fixed windows running under the eaves. In the end bays are a set of barn doors at the east end and a newer door at the west end. The south facade is similar to the north, with more of the concrete foundation exposed as the grade changes moving south. The central garage doors of the south facade are accessed by a concrete-block loading dock with a metal lift. The barn doors at the end bay are likewise accessed by a poured-concrete loading platform on stilts with a flight of concrete stairs. The gable ends feature two sets of three nine-light windows, with only one window remaining in each grouping, the others filled in; there is a vent in the apex of each gable.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No __

Retains Integrity: Yes X No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC; RG 54 and Plan Room Facilities and Engineering Archives.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H.Ewing	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

History and Significance

After 1933, a number of construction and maintenance activities for buildings and equipment which had previously been the responsibility of individual bureaus at Beltsville became combined under the Office of the Director of the Beltsville Research Center. To house these activities, a grouping of shop buildings were constructed on the south side of Powder Mill Road. The buildings were constructed to house various types of shops (including the electrical, sheet metal, and carpentry shops among others) and storage facilities for large equipment. The shops cluster provided support services for the Central and East Farms and, to a lesser extent, the North, South, and Linkage Farms. As such, they were components of the effort to construct a national research center at Beltsville.

Buildings 430 (Shop Warehouse) and 431 (Implement Repair and Storage Building) date to 1940. The complex, more or less as it currently exists (Buildings 426, 427, 429, 430, 431) was finished by spring 1943 with the completion of these buildings.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 431	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: F-3
Building Name/Historic Name: Implement Repair and Storage Building		
Farm Area/Street Address: Shop Area - Powder Mill Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1940/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Shops and Storage		

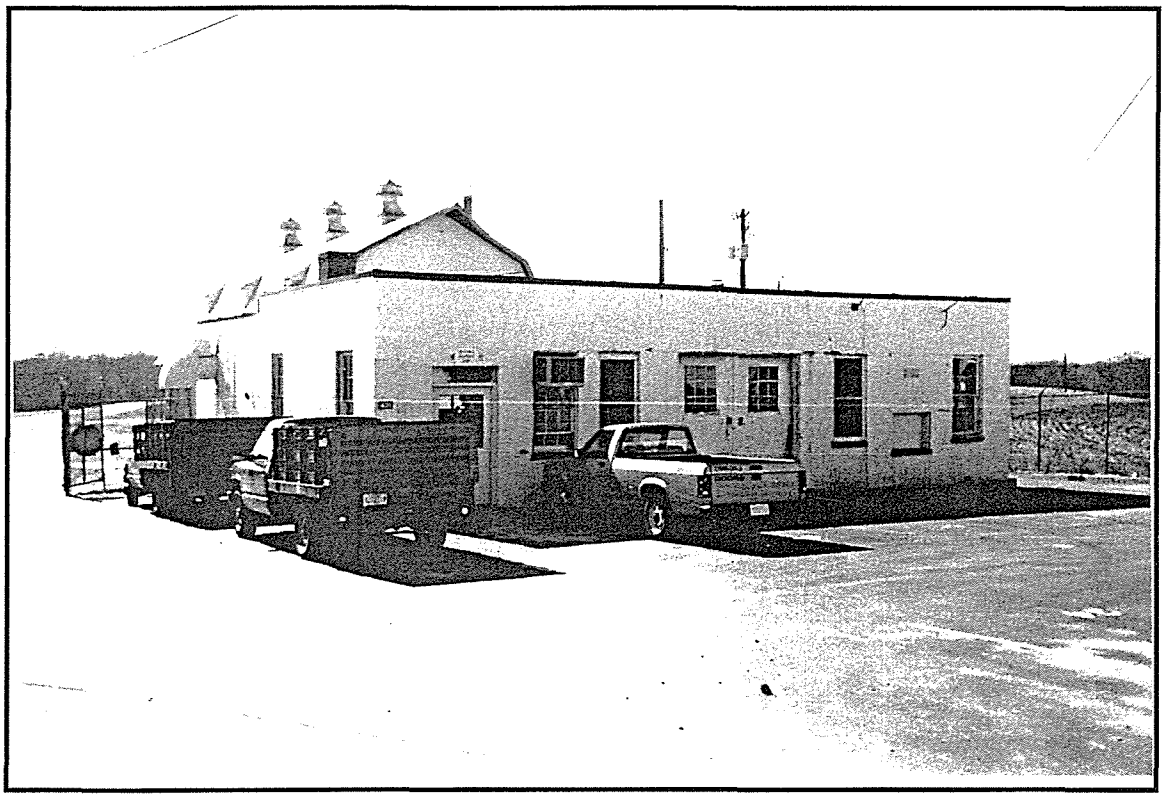


Photo ID: Building 431, East and North Facades, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This one-story, flat-roofed building is of concrete-block construction with stucco finish atop a poured-concrete foundation. The building is oriented along an east-west axis to the south of Building 429 in a cluster of shop-related buildings. The north facade features a set of large, central, wood double doors with nine-light openings, and a door at the east end of the building. Double-hung, wood-frame, six-over-six windows with brick sills, typical of those found throughout the building, punctuate the facade. The south facade also features central garage doors, but the raised loading dock providing access has been removed. Many of the windows have been filled in. The west facade features a door accessed by a flight of concrete steps, two windows, and a door at the north end with a concrete raiser. The east facade features two extant windows and three blocked in. The building has undergone some alterations, particularly on the west facade. The gutters have been replaced.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No __

Retains Integrity: Yes X No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC; RG 54 and Plan Room Facilities and Engineering Archives.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing	**Affiliation:** R&A	**Date:** February 1997

History and Significance

After 1933, a number of construction and maintenance activities for buildings and equipment which had previously been the responsibility of individual bureaus at Beltsville became combined under the Office of the Director of the Beltsville Research Center. To house these activities, a grouping of shop buildings were constructed on the south side of Powder Mill Road. The buildings were constructed to house various types of shops (including the electrical, sheet metal, and carpentry shops, among others) and storage facilities for large equipment. The shops cluster provided support services for the central and east farm and, to a lesser extent, the North, South, and Linkage Farms. As such they were components of the effort to construct a national research center at Beltsville.

Buildings 430 (Shop Warehouse) and 431 (Implement Repair and Storage Building) date to 1940. Building 431 housed the blacksmith shop into the 1950s, but was later converted into the paint shop when the blacksmith shop was abolished. The complex, more or less as it currently exists, (Buildings 426, 427, 429, 430, 431) was finished by spring 1943 with the completion of these buildings.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 432	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: F-3
Building Name/Historic Name: Horse Barn		
Farm Area/Street Address: Horse Area - Powder Mill Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Horse Barn/Vacant		

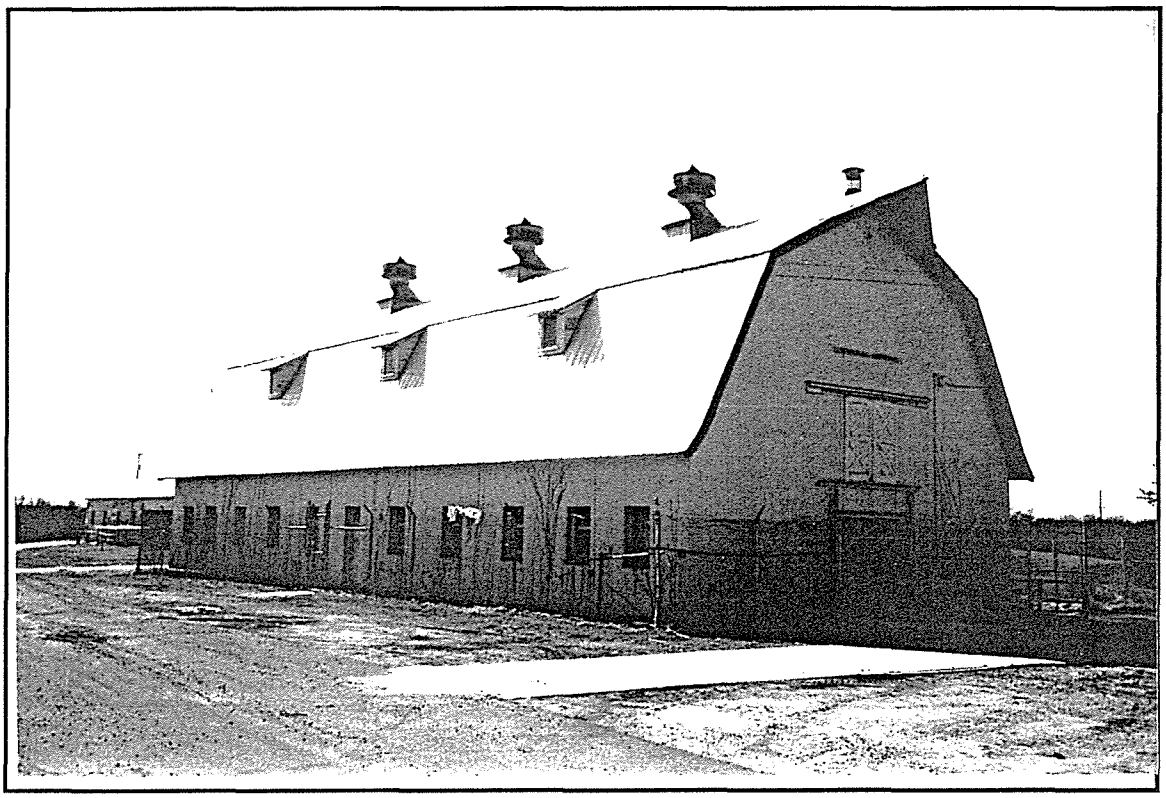


Photo ID: Building 432, East and North Facades, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This classic two-story, gambrel-roof barn is of concrete-block construction with a stucco finish. Oriented along a north-south axis, the entire structure is enclosed by a wire fence. It has a metal roof, with three circular ventilator caps along the ridge, and three shed-roof dormers (windows replaced) along the east and west faces of the roof. The windows of the building are all three-over-three, fixed wood sash with a three-light movable transom. The east facade features a recessed central door flanked on either side by five recessed windows with brick sills. The west facade is punctuated by more doors and windows. There are single-pane transoms over the doors, which are probably replacements. The north facade features a recessed garage door on the first level and a set of large sliding wooden barn doors with bracework at the second story. The third story shows evidence of a paired door that has been blocked and stuccoed over (probably identical to the third-story doors on the south facade). The south facade has a garage door flanked by a door and a window on the first level. There is a sliding barn door on second level and a sliding gabled-shaped door on the third level.

The original horse barn that supported the work of the fledgling Animal Husbandry station was located on the central knoll overlooking the station. In 1933, with plans underway to build the Main Nutrition Laboratory (Building 200) on that same knoll, a new horse barn was planned for the area to the east that was under development to house shops and other Animal Husbandry support buildings. The horses at the Beltsville Research Center were principally used as work animals. The principal husbandry research was conducted not at BARC but at other stations in the country, such as the Morgan Horse Farm in Middlebury, Vermont. The research related to horses that was conducted at Beltsville concerned nutrition studies, the facilities for which were located in the main Animal Husbandry cluster around Building 200.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.
Photo: NARA, RG 16, Entry 17 (1936)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H.Ewing\D.Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 433	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: F-3
Building Name/Historic Name: Sheep Shed		
Farm Area/Street Address: Sheep Area - Powder Mill Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1940/Phase III		
Historic Use/Current Use: Sheep Shed/Storage		

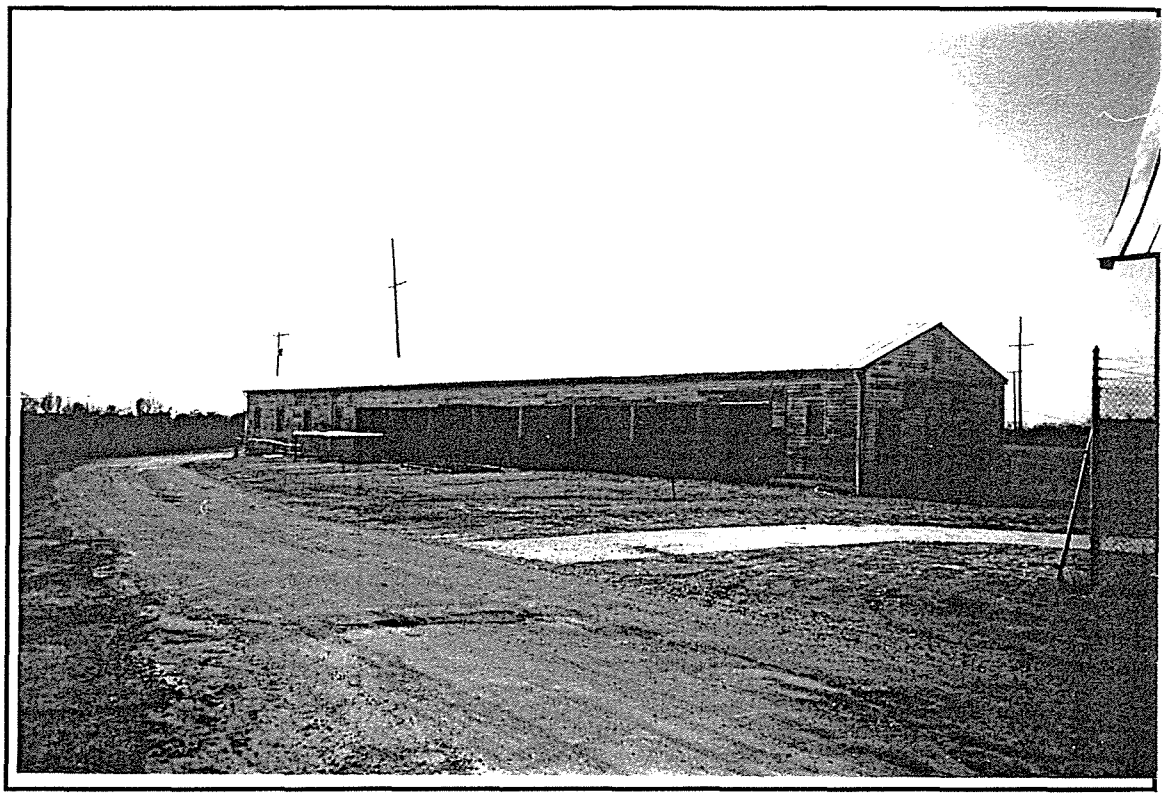


Photo ID: Building 433, East and North Facades, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This long, one-story, wood-frame building has clapboard siding and sits atop a concrete foundation. It has a side-gable metal roof; the gutters have been replaced. Oriented on a north-south axis, the building is situated south of a cluster of shop buildings. The east facade features eight open bays, each stall separated from the next by a wooden post. The end bay at the north end of this facade has been enclosed and is illuminated by a single, wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung window. Four bays at the south end of this facade are enclosed separately are punctuated by four similar windows. The west facade has no openings, except for six wooden panels that raise outward at the bottom, located along the length of the building corresponding to the open stalls. The enclosed area at the south end of the building has several small, six-over-six square windows; at the north end, there is a single window that has been boarded up. The north facade contains three wood dutch doors at ground level, two small, four-light windows above the door frames, and a single central window in the gable apex. The south facade has a set of central double doors mounted on a sliding metal track. There is a vent at the apex of the gable.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing\D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 434	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: G-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Goat Barn		
Farm Area/Street Address: Goat Area - Powder Mill Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1933-34/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Goat Barn/Vacant		

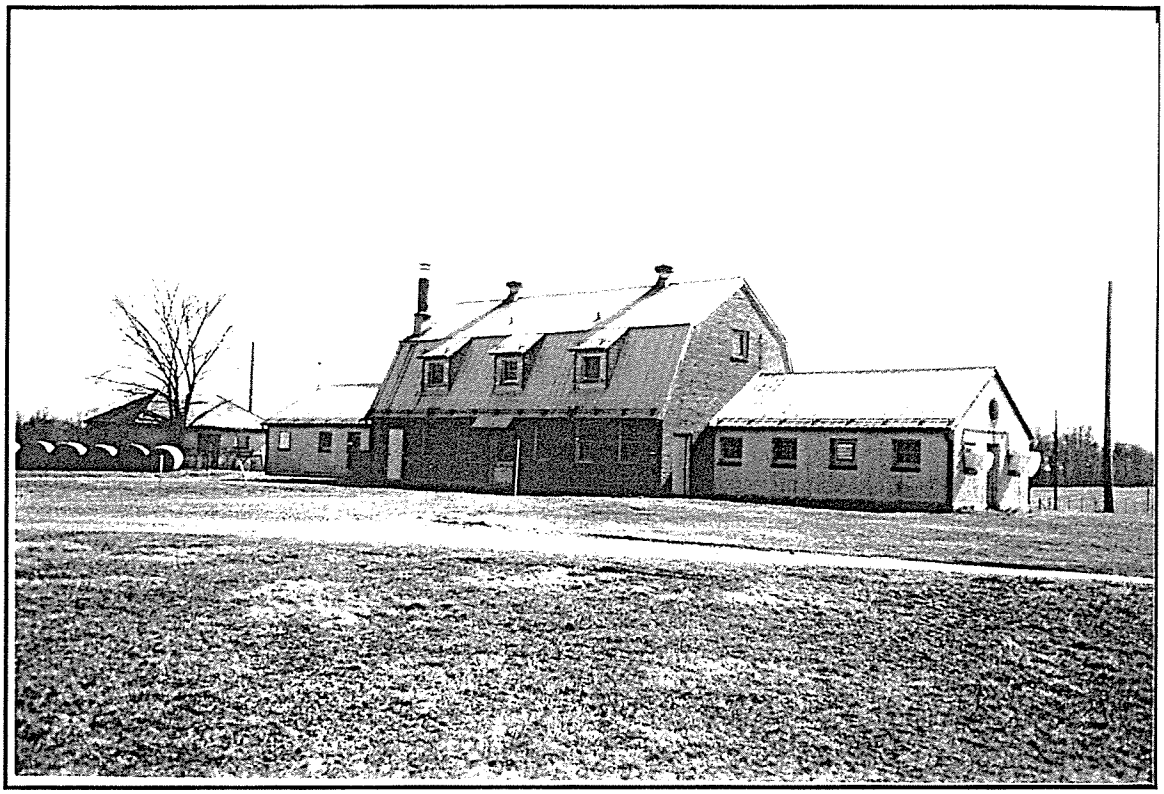


Photo ID: Building 434, North Facade, 2/21/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.
NARA, RG 16, Entry 32, Box 1.
Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1929, p. 15.
Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1944, p. 55.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H.Ewing\D.Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

Description

This large barn, oriented along an east-west axis, faces north onto a circular drive. Of brick masonry construction on a poured-concrete foundation, the building's main two-story, gambrel-roofed block is framed on either side by one-story, side-gabled stuccoed wings. The central block has a metal roof, with two circular ventilators on the ridgeline, and three shed-roofed dormer windows with clapboard-sided cheeks, on the north and south faces. The windows of the dormers are three-over-three wood sash. The north facade features a wide wood central door with three-over-three fixed sash in the upper half, sheltered by an overhanging shed roof. The door was originally flanked on either side by three six-over-six, wood-frame, double-hung windows. The window at the east end of this facade has been replaced by a metal door. The south facade of the central block has a projecting cross-gable entrance in the center of the elevation, faced in drop siding. The central composition features a large barn door at the second floor level. The main block features six windows on the first story, three on either side of the central composition, and on the second story three-over-three wood dormer casement windows on either side.

The symmetrical four-bay wings of the building are composed of concrete block with stucco finish. The windows throughout are small, slightly recessed, three-over-three, fixed-sash, wood-frame windows with brick sills. The north facade of the west wing is punctuated by four windows; the north facade of the east wing has been slightly altered, with one window filled in. The south facade of the wings feature three windows and a door. The gable ends of the wings feature a central door flanked by windows and a bull's-eye vent in the apex of the gable. Some of the windows and doors have been boarded up.

History and Significance

The original central section of this building was designed in November 1933. The wings to the Goat Barn were designed in January 1934, at which time the main central block was revised. The internal arrangement of the building featured administrative space on the north side of the building, including the herdsman's office, milking room, feed room, and boiler, and stalls for the goats on the south side.

This building served as the center of goat research at Beltsville, which was conducted under the auspices of the Division of Animal Husbandry. The research focused on developing a breed of goats that would produce a high yield of milk. To this end, native herds brought from Alabama and other southern states were bred with pure Toggenburg and Saanen breeds from Switzerland. The milk was also studied for its nutritive properties, in comparison to cow milk, and its value for feeding infants. Surplus goats' milk was also used for treatment of skin problems in infants and adults due to sensitiveness to the proteins of other foods, a study carried out in conjunction with doctors at both George Washington University and in private practice in the Washington, DC, area. A 20-year study was also conducted on hermaphrodism in goats and how to prevent it.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 435	Master Plan Page: P-6	Grid: G-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Kid Shed		
Farm Area/Street Address: Goat Area - Powder Mill Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1940/BAMS		
Historic Use/Current Use: Goats/Vacant		

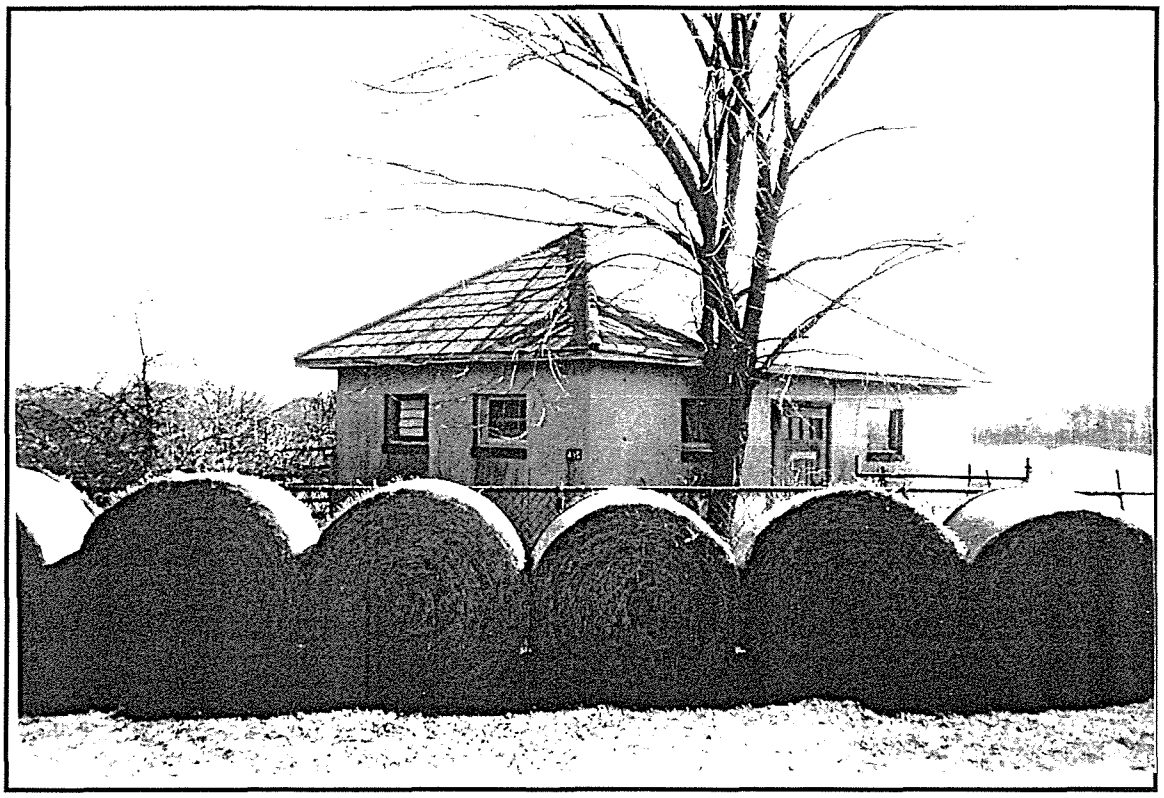


Photo ID: Building 435, North and West Facades, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This small, one-story building lies to the east of the large Building 434. It is of concrete-block construction with a stucco finish. It has an overhanging hipped roof, which is covered with asbestos shingles and semi-circular terracotta piping along the roof ridges. The roof sits atop a wooden cornice. The west facade, which faces the main Building 434, features a single central wood door, with four lights at its top. The door is flanked on either side by a single, three-over-three, wood-sash window with brick sill, characteristic of all the windows of the building. The east facade has two wood doors identical to that of the west facade in the end bays. Between the doors is a single wood-frame window. The north facade has two windows; only the western window features the original three-over-three sash, the eastern window has been refitted with louvered vents. The south facade, which was accessed by a winding drive that encircled the rear of Building 434, has a wooden garage door.

This building served as a support building to the principal Goat Building (Building 434). Goat research was conducted under the auspices of the Division of Animal Husbandry. It focused on developing a breed of goats that would produce a high yield of milk; to this end, native herds brought from Alabama and other southern states were bred with pure Toggenburg and Saanen breeds from Switzerland. The milk was also studied for its nutritive properties, in comparison to cow milk, and its value for feeding infants. Surplus goats' milk also used for treatment of skin problems in infants and adults due to sensitiveness to the proteins of other foods, a study in conjunction with doctors at George Washington University and in private practice in Washington, D.C.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No __

Retains Integrity: Yes __ No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.
NARA, RG 16, Entry 32, Box 1.
Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1929, p. 15.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H.Ewing\D.Bloom	**Affiliation:** R&A	**Date:** January 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 445	Master Plan Page: P-7	Grid: A-2, 3
Building Name/Historic Name: Automotive Repair Shop A		
Farm Area/Street Address: CCC Zone - Powder Mill Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1939/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Automotive Repair		

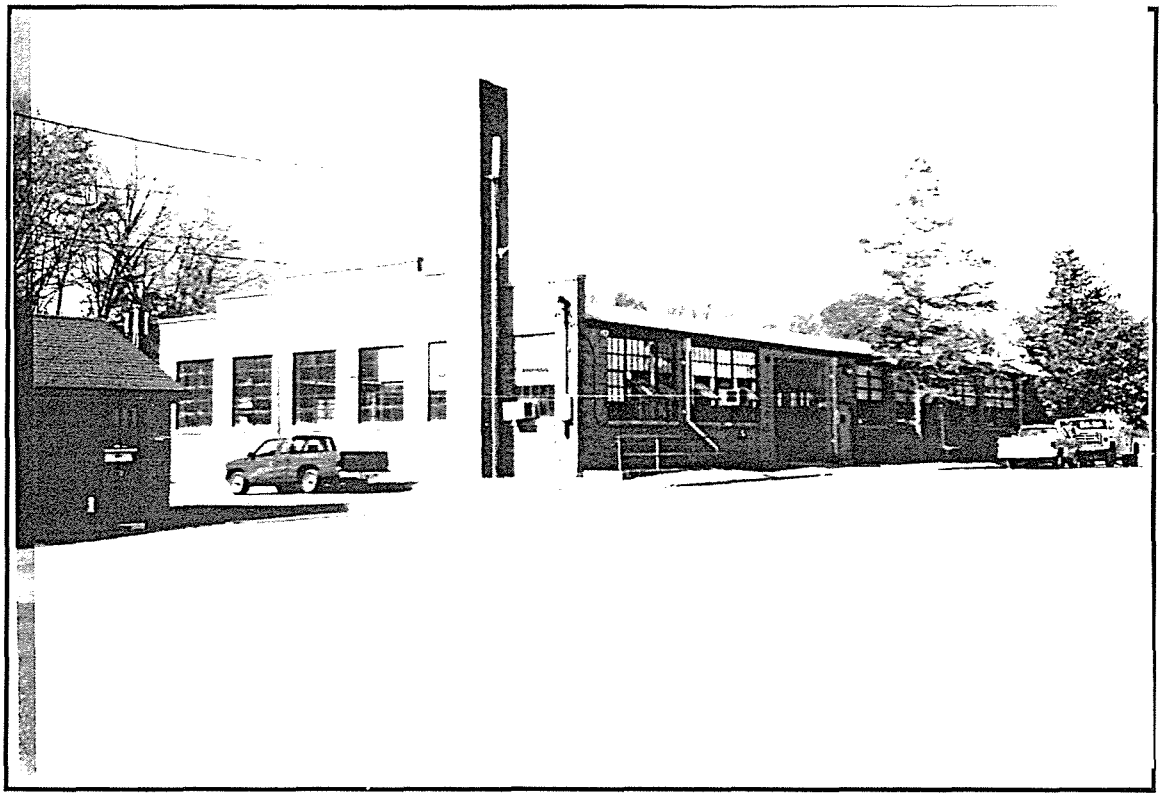


Photo ID: Building 445, South and East Facades, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Building 445 is located in a cluster of one-story buildings serving as a vehicle maintenance area. It lies to the west of Building 446, a building virtually identical in form. Oriented along a north-south axis, Building 445 is rectangular in footprint. It is of brick masonry construction on a concrete foundation. The north and south facades culminate in Belgian stepped gables. The north facade, which faces onto an asphalt plaza, has virtually no openings. There is a large brick square stack at the eastern end of the facade. Most of the other elevations consist principally of windows. The east facade features a large wooden garage door opening, framed on the left (south) by two large multipane, metal-sash windows, and on the right by five large multipane windows. At the south end of the east facade is a flight of concrete steps, leading down to the basement level. The west facade is entirely windowed. The south facade of the building has a large central garage door flanked by multipane windows.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No __

Retains Integrity: Yes _X_ No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.
Archives, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 427, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing	**Affiliation:** R&A	**Date:** February 1997

History and Significance

Buildings 445 and 446 were constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) as a repair facility for CCC vehicles. According to contemporary photographs the buildings were constructed in 1939, although formal permission for the CCC to use the land did not go through until September 1940. At that time a revocable permit for the use of 3.7 acres was granted the Federal Security Agency (the umbrella agency created in 1939 with oversight responsibility for the CCC and other agencies) for a "Central Repair Shop for CCC" and other equipment. These buildings were apparently the first of the complex of buildings constructed on the site. The Department of Agriculture (likely the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering) cooperated in the design of Buildings 445 and 446. W. Ellis Grobeau is listed as the consulting architect for the buildings.

In permitting the CCC facility to locate in a central spot at Beltsville, it was with the understanding that the USDA would acquire the buildings when they were no longer being used by the CCC. The Beltsville Research Center, in fact, needed automobile repair facilities for their own purposes.

Initially BRC workers were performing the maintenance on the CCC vehicles; later, however, CCC recruits themselves took over the maintenance work. With the increase in wartime activities and the conversion of many of the CCC facilities into military facilities, the War Department -- in particular the 1307th Service Unit, 3rd Service Command, United States Army -- took over the central repair shop. The land being used by the Army expanded slightly in the summer of 1942 to 5.34 acres, extending the original parcel on the north, south, and east sides. The need for the expansion was due to a large quantity of surplus motor equipment that needed to be stored on the site. The 3rd Service Command was responsible for both repairing old vehicles and assembling a large number of new vehicles located at Fort Meade. The unassembled automobiles were originally supposed to be shipped to China but were diverted to Fort Meade when the Burma Road was closed.

In November 1943, the central repair parcel was returned to the Department of Agriculture due to the fact that it was not "a military necessity." At this time, the Department of War still controlled approximately 64 acres of land at Beltsville -- the site of the former CCC camps.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 446	Master Plan Page: P-7	Grid: A-2, 3
Building Name/Historic Name: Automotive Repair Shop B		
Farm Area/Street Address: CCC Zone - Powder Mill Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1939/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Automotive Repair		

Photo ID: Building 446, South and East Facades, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Similar in form to Building 445, this one-story brick building is the easternmost of two automotive shops oriented in a north-south axis on an asphalt parking plaza. It is characterized by a stepped brick Belgian/Dutch gable at the north and south ends of the building. The building has an unusual, curved, metal, truss-frame roof. The north facade has four identical wood garage doors, which open onto individual truck-sized stalls. The west facade features three large sections of multipane, metal-sash windows and a single, large garage opening towards the south end of the facade. The east facade is identical to the west facade, consisting mostly of expanses of multipane windows and a single large garage door opening toward the south end of the building. The south facade appears originally to have been all windows, but these openings have been closed up and a central metal door has been inserted. The interior forms virtually one single space with a poured-concrete floor, with access from both the east and west. The northern end of the building is enclosed separately.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.
Archives, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 427, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

History and Significance

Buildings 445 and 446 were constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) as a repair facility for CCC vehicles. According to contemporary photographs, the buildings were constructed in 1939, although formal permission for the CCC to use the land did not go through until September 1940. At that time a revocable permit for the use of 3.7 acres was granted the Federal Security Agency (the umbrella agency created in 1939 with oversight responsibility for the CCC and other agencies) for a "Central Repair Shop for CCC" and other equipment. These buildings were apparently the first of the complex of buildings constructed on the site. The Department of Agriculture (likely the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering) cooperated in the design of Buildings 445 and 446. W. Ellis Grobeau is listed as the consulting architect for the buildings.

In permitting the CCC facility to locate in a central spot at Beltsville, it was with the understanding that the USDA would acquire the buildings when they were no longer being used by the CCC. The Beltsville Research Center, in fact needed automobile repair facilities for their own purposes.

Initially BRC workers were performing the maintenance on the CCC vehicles; later, however, CCC recruits themselves took over the maintenance work. With the increase in wartime activities and the conversion of many of the CCC facilities into military facilities, the War Department -- in particular the 1307th Service Unit, 3rd Service Command, United States Army -- took over the central repair shop. The land being used by the Army expanded slightly in the summer of 1942 to 5.34 acres, extending the original parcel on the north, south, and east sides. The need for the expansion was due to a large quantity of surplus motor equipment that needed to be stored on the site. The 3rd Service Command was responsible for both repairing old vehicles and assembling a large number of new vehicles located at Fort Meade. The unassembled automobiles were originally supposed to be shipped to China but were diverted to Fort Meade when the Burma Road was closed.

In November 1943, the central repair parcel was returned to the Department of Agriculture due to the fact that it was not "a military necessity." At this time, the Department of War still controlled approximately 64 acres of land at Beltsville -- the site of the former CCC camps.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 447	Master Plan Page: P-7	Grid: A-2, 3
Building Name/Historic Name: Service Station		
Farm Area/Street Address: CCC Zone - Powder Mill Road		
Date of Construction/Source: c. 1940/NARA		
Historic Use/Current Use: Gas Station		

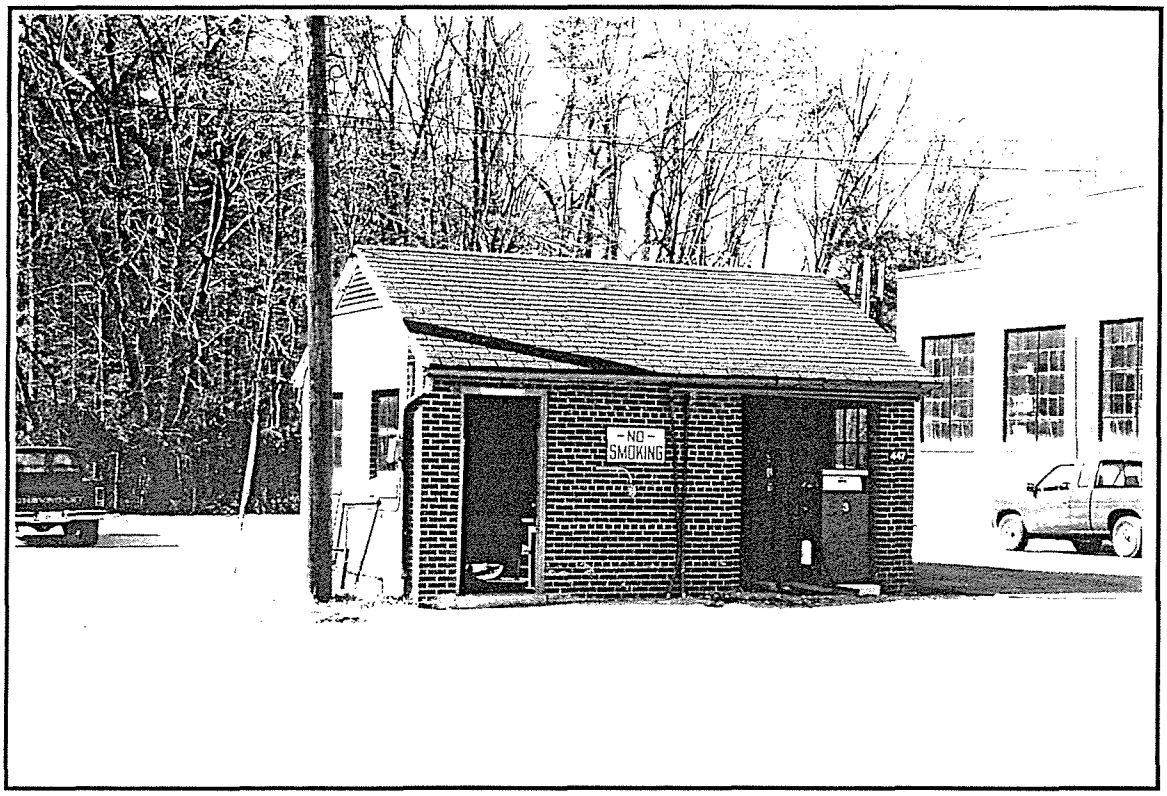


Photo ID: Building 447, East and South Facades, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This small, one-story, brick building has a side-gable roof covered with green asphalt shingles. It is oriented on a north-south axis, with the main facade facing east on the asphalt parking plaza. The east facade has two door openings but no doors. The northern door opening is larger than the southern one. On the north and south gable-end facades, which are identical, there are two metal-frame, three-over-three, fixed-sash windows with slanted concrete sills. The apex of each gable features a louvered vent. The west facade has two windows. The building has metal gutters.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC; RG 54 and Plan Room Facilities and Engineering Archives.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

H.Ewing/D.Bloom

Name of Surveyor: R&A	Affiliation: 1/9/98	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 448	Master Plan Page: P-7	Grid: A-3
Building Name/Historic Name: Storage Building		
Farm Area/Street Address: Vehicle Maintenance Area - Powder Mill Road		
Date of Construction/Source: c.1940/NARA		
Historic Use/Current Use: CCC/Storage		

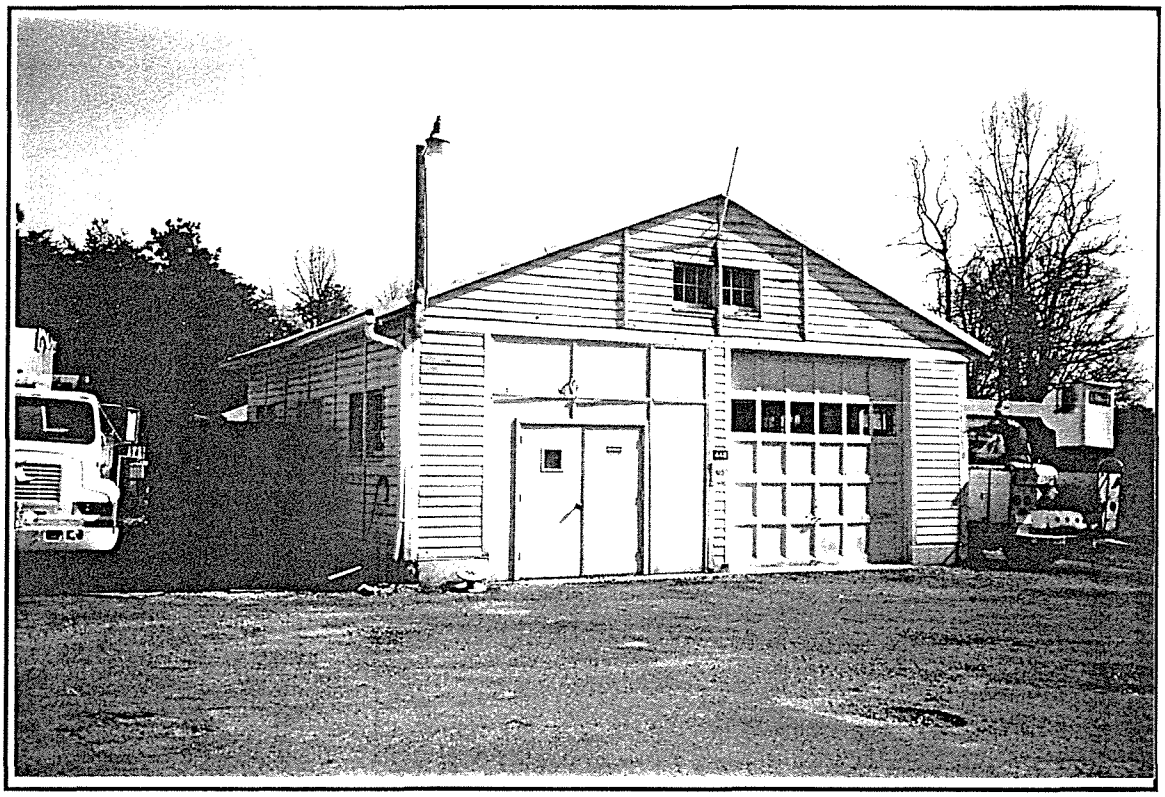


Photo ID: Building 448, South and West Facades, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

RG 54 and Plan Room Facilities and Engineering Archives.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H.Ewing/D.Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

Description

This one-and-a half-story, wood-frame, gable-roof building has clapboard siding and sits on a poured concrete foundation. It is oriented along an east-west axis, the southernmost building in a row of three that includes Buildings 449 and 450. The western gable-end block of the building is slightly larger than the rest of the rectangular structure, projecting slightly to the north. The west facade of this block, which forms the building's principal facade, originally featured two large garage door openings. The northernmost door, however, has been filled in and now contains a set of metal double doors. The southern garage door, which appears to be original, has a row of six lights across its top. There is a pair of small, six-light, wood-sash windows above the door openings in the gable; the gable end is decorated with three, vertical, wood framing pieces. The north and south facades of this projecting block each feature three, paired, nine-light windows. The east facade of this projecting block contains a set of paired six-light windows in the gable, and a pair of windows on the first floor, each with nine lights. The main section of the building is an elongated rectangle in footprint, flush on the south facade with the projecting block at the west end. The south facade of the building features (as mentioned above) a set of three, paired, nine-light windows at the western end. To the east of these windows are three, single, nine-light windows adjacent to a wood (replacement) door. To the east of this door are five, nine-light windows, another (replacement) wood door, and six nine-light windows at the eastern end of the facade. Between each window or door is a vertical wood framing piece or batten. The north facade is 15 bays in length, punctuated by nine-light windows and a door close to the western end of the building. The east gable-end facade of the building has a central wood door, probably a replacement, flanked on either side by a nine-light window. In the gable, identical to that of the west facade, is a pair of six-light, wood-sash windows embellished with three, vertical, wood framing pieces.

History and Significance

Building 448 is part of a grouping of buildings constructed between 1939 and 1943 for a repair facility for Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)vehicles. Buildings 445 and 446 were the first constructed on the site in 1939, while Building 448 was constructed by the CCC or the military after Buildings 445 and 446 but before March 1943. A site plan dated 1939 shows that most buildings in the area were to be located in a court to the north of Buildings 445 and 446 and were identified as being "type B" sheds. Type B sheds were long, wood garage-type sheds with a variable numbers of bays. The buildings actually constructed on the site do not necessary follow the site plan, and it is not clear that they actually used a "type B" shed plan for the buildings that were actually constructed. Based on its design, Building 448, actually appears similar to certain CCC standard prefabricated designs.

In permitting the CCC facility to locate in a central spot at Beltsville, it was with the understanding that the USDA would acquire the buildings when they were no longer being used by the CCC. The Beltsville Research Center (BRC), in fact needed automobile repair facilities for their own purposes.

Initially BRC workers were performing the maintenance on the CCC vehicles; later, however, CCC recruits themselves took over the maintenance work. With the increase in wartime activities and the conversion of many of the CCC facilities into military facilities, the War Department -- in particular the 1307th Service Unit, 3rd Service Command, United States Army -- took over the central repair shop. The land being used by the Army expanded slightly in the summer of 1942 to 5.34 acres, extending the original parcel on the north, south, and east sides. The need for the expansion was due to a large quantity of surplus motor equipment that needed to be stored on the site. The 3rd Service Command was responsible for both repairing old vehicles and assembling a large number of new vehicles located at Fort Meade. The unassembled automobiles were originally supposed to be shipped to China but were diverted to Fort Meade when the Burma Road was closed.

In November 1943, the central repair parcel was returned to the Department of Agriculture due to the fact that it was not "a military necessity." At this time, the Department of War still controlled approximately 64 acres of land at Beltsville -- the site of the former CCC camps.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 449	Master Plan Page: P-7	Grid: A-2, 3
Building Name/Historic Name: Storage Building		
Farm Area/Street Address: Vehicle Maintenance Area - Powder Mill Road		
Date of Construction/Source: c. 1940/NARA		
Historic Use/Current Use: CCC/Storage		

Photo ID: Building 449, West and South Facades, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This one-story, rectangular, wood-frame building is faced with wood clapboards atop a poured concrete foundation. It has a side-gabled metal roof, with overhanging bracketed eaves. Oriented along a north-south axis, the building is located to the south of Building 450 and to the north of Building 448. The principal or west facade is dominated by a series of large wooden sliding doors that cover the entire facade. The east facade features single, nine-light, wood-sash windows at the outermost bays; there is also a wood sliding door at the northern end of this facade. The south facade features four evenly spaced single windows. The two on the western side of this facade, which originally had nine lights like the other windows of the building, have been replaced with one-over-one, metal-frame sash. The north facade is identical to the south facade.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 54 and Plan Room Facilities and Engineering Archives.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H.Ewing\D.Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

History and Significance

Building 449 is part of a grouping of buildings constructed between 1939 and 1943 for a repair facility for Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) vehicles. Buildings 445 and 446 were the first constructed on the site in 1939, while Building 449 was constructed by the CCC or the military after Buildings 445 and 446 but before March 1943. A site plan dated 1939 shows that most buildings in the area were to be located in a court to the north of Buildings 445 and 446 and were identified as being "type B" sheds. Type B sheds were long, wood garage-type sheds with a variable numbers of bays. The buildings actually constructed on the site do not necessary follow the site plan, and it is not clear that they actually used a "type B" shed plan for the buildings that were constructed.

In permitting the CCC facility to locate in a central spot at Beltsville, it was with the understanding that the USDA would acquire the buildings when they were no longer being used by the CCC. The Beltsville Research Center (BRC), in fact needed automobile repair facilities for their own purposes.

Initially BRC workers were performing the maintenance on the CCC vehicles; later, however, CCC recruits themselves took over the maintenance work. With the increase in wartime activities and the conversion of many of the CCC facilities into military facilities, the War Department -- in particular the 1307th Service Unit, 3rd Service Command, United States Army -- took over the central repair shop. The land being used by the Army expanded slightly in the summer of 1942 to 5.34 acres, extending the original parcel on the north, south, and east sides. The need for the expansion was due to a large quantity of surplus motor equipment that needed to be stored on the site. The 3rd Service Command was responsible for both repairing old vehicles and assembling a large number of new vehicles located at Fort Meade. The unassembled automobiles were originally supposed to be shipped to China but were diverted to Fort Meade when the Burma Road was closed.

In November 1943, the central repair parcel was returned to the Department of Agriculture due to the fact that it was not "a military necessity." At this time, the Department of War still controlled approximately 64 acres of land at Beltsville -- the site of the former CCC camps.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 450	Master Plan Page: P-7	Grid: A-2
Building Name/Historic Name: Equipment Shed		
Farm Area/Street Address: Vehicle Maintenance Area - Powder Mill Road		
Date of Construction/Source: c.1940/NARA		
Historic Use/Current Use: CCC/Equipment Shed		

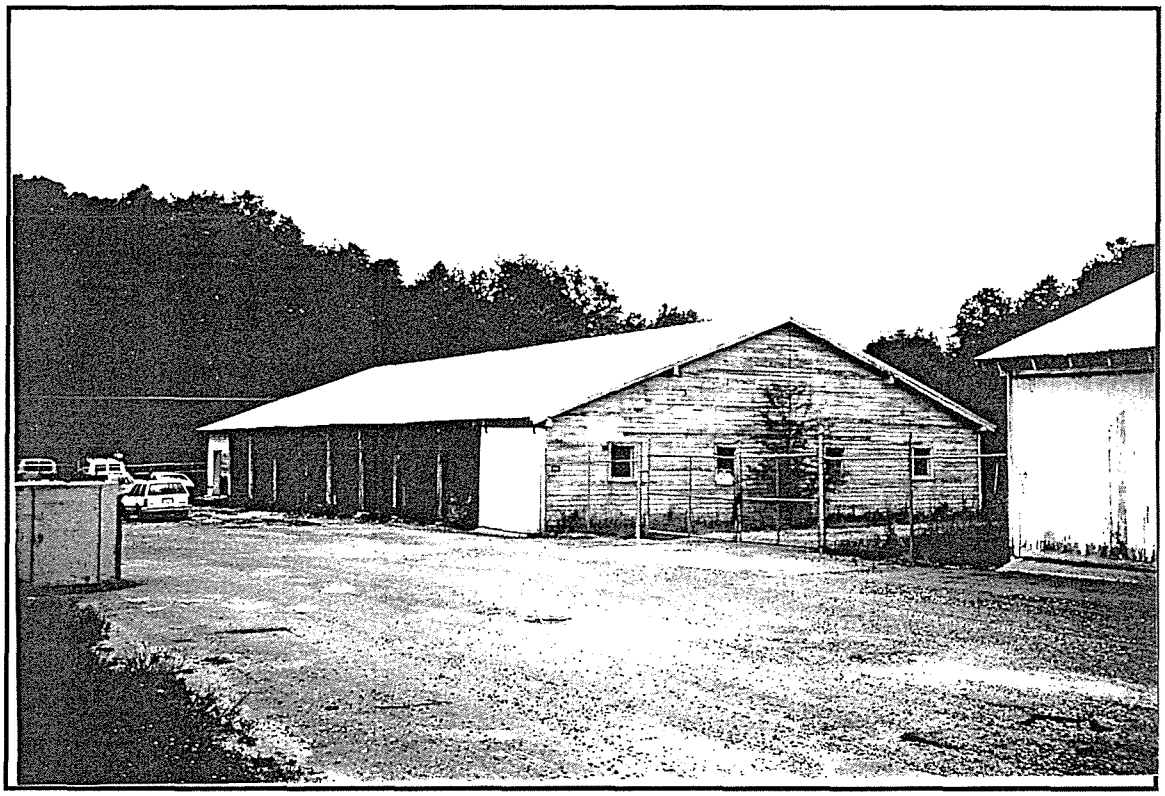


Photo ID: Building 450, West and South Facades, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Similar in form to Building 449, this equipment shed is a one-story, rectangular building with a side-gabled metal roof. It is of wood-frame construction, faced with wood clapboards, set on a poured concrete foundation. The west facade, which is ten bays long, is open except for the end bays; the northernmost bay features a large wood door. The open, middle eight bays of this facade are separated by simple wood posts. The east facade likewise has eight open bays in the center, flanked on either side by nine-light, wood-sash windows. The gable-end south facade has four, nine-light, wood-sash windows. The north facade is identical to the south.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 54 and Plan Room Facilities and Engineering Archives.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H.Ewing\D.Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

History and Significance

Building 450 is part of a grouping of buildings constructed between 1939 and 1943 for a repair facility for Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) vehicles. Buildings 445 and 446 were the first constructed on the site in 1939, while Building 450 was constructed by the CCC or the military after Buildings 445 and 446 but before March 1943. A site plan dated 1939 shows that most buildings in the area were to be located in a court to the north of Buildings 445/446 and were identified as being "type B" sheds. Type B sheds were long, wood garage-type sheds with a variable numbers of bays. The buildings actually constructed on the site do not necessary follow the 1939 site plan, and it is not clear that they actually used a "type B" shed plan for the buildings that were actually constructed.

In permitting the CCC facility to locate in a central spot at Beltsville, it was with the understanding that the USDA would acquire the buildings when they were no longer being used by the CCC. The Beltsville Research Center (BRC), in fact needed automobile repair facilities for their own purposes.

Initially BRC workers were performing the maintenance on the CCC vehicles; later, however, CCC recruits themselves took over the maintenance work. With the increase in wartime activities and the conversion of many of the CCC facilities into military facilities, the War Department -- in particular the 1307th Service Unit, 3rd Service Command, United States Army -- took over the central repair shop. The land being used by the Army expanded slightly in the summer of 1942 to 5.34 acres, extending the original parcel on the north, south, and east sides. The need for the expansion was due to a large quantity of surplus motor equipment that needed to be stored on the site. The 3rd Service Command was responsible for both repairing old vehicles and assembling a large number of new vehicles located at Fort Meade. The unassembled automobiles were originally supposed to be shipped to China but were diverted to Fort Meade when the Burma Road was closed.

In November 1943, the central repair parcel was returned to the Department of Agriculture due to the fact that it was not "a military necessity." At this time, the Department of War still controlled approximately 64 acres of land at Beltsville -- the site of the former CCC camps.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 467	Master Plan Page: P-2	Grid: E, F-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Entomology "C" Building, Headhouse & Greenhouse		
Farm Area/Street Address: Entomology and Plant Quarantine		
Date of Construction/Source: 1941/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Headhouse and Greenhouse/Vacant		

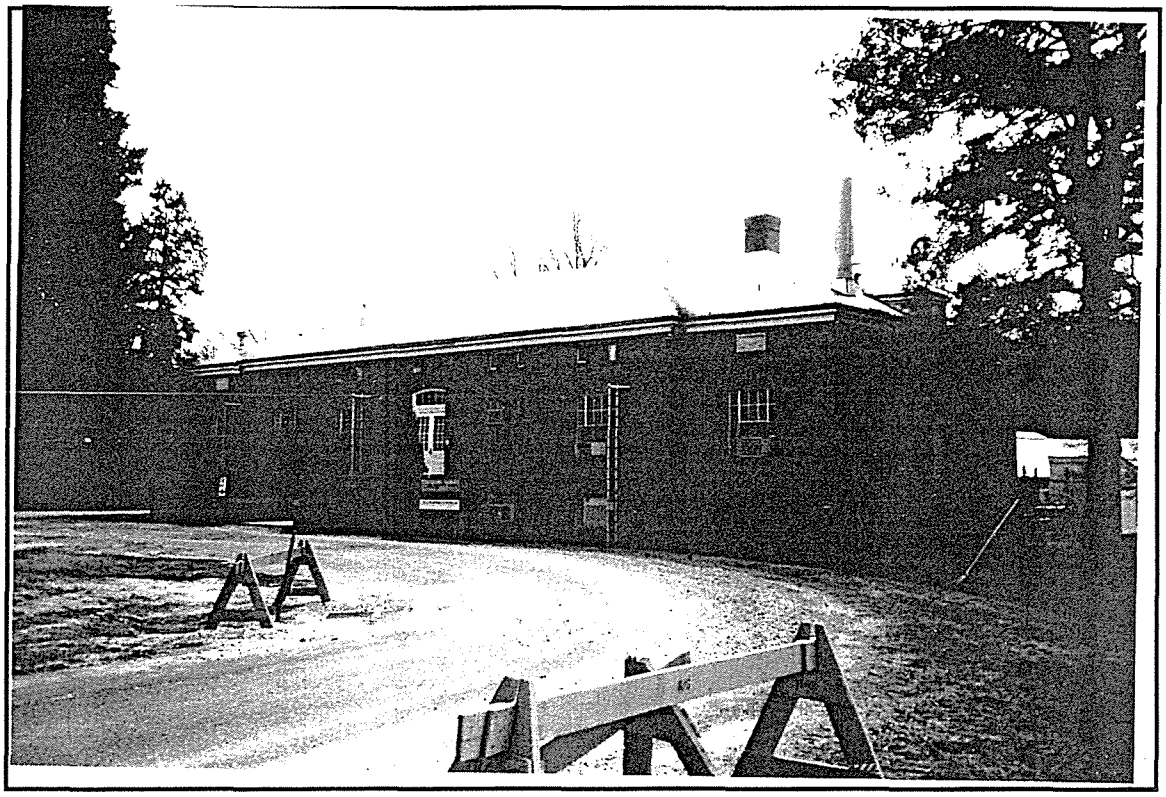


Photo ID: Building 467, North Facade, 2/26/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No __

Retains Integrity: Yes X No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.
NARA, RG 7, Entries 8, 19, and 21.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing/D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

Description

This one-and-a-half-story building forms the southern border of the principal Entomology area quadrangle. Oriented on an east-west axis, the building faces north across a landscaped parking lot towards the main Entomology laboratory (Building 476); its main facade was designed to be on line with the existing Entomology headhouse (Building 470). Built of concrete block with brick facing, the building sits on a raised basement level; it has a projecting central section, flanked by symmetrical wings. The hipped roof is covered in slate shingles, with numerous vent pipes. It has a boxed wood cornice and copper gutters. The center section of the north facade has brick quoining at the corners. The formal central entrance is also framed by brick quoining. The entrance is a set of recessed wood double doors, with large, twelve-light windows in the upper half, and a segmented five-light transom above. The entrance is flanked on either side by two metal-frame multipane casement windows; the top center four lights open. High above each window, underneath the cornice, is a row of five-light transoms. The wings on either side of the central section each feature a single window; a decorative cast-stone bas-relief occupies the transom area under the cornice. Across the entire north facade, the raised basement level has the same fenestration pattern as the principal first-floor level. The west facade has a metal fire escape that was installed in 1960, according to drawings. The first story and attic story both feature central metal doors flanked by windows. There are windows at the raised basement level as well. The six-bay south facade has an interior chimney. There is a brick passage way to a greenhouse to the south. The greenhouse is constructed of brick, wood and metal. The east facade is similar to the west facade; it also has stairs to the basement with double metal doors. There is also an exterior elevator tower at the south end, installed in 1990, according to drawings.

History and Significance

Building 467, originally referred to as Entomology "C" Building, served as a headhouse and laboratory for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Designed in 1941 by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, it was the third significant building to be erected at this site, following the first wave of construction in 1934. A 1941 plan shows the building sited on the south side of a landscaped parking area. The drawings specifically note that the north facade of the building should be built in line with the north facade of the existing Entomology headhouse (Building 470), located farther to the east along the service road. The building was designed with two greenhouses, with earth floors, extending from the building to the south. On the drawing, the easternmost greenhouse is marked with an "X" and labeled "omit." The building as built has a single greenhouse at the south. The drawings also show that an apple orchard was planned directly to the south of the greenhouse. As the building was originally designed, the basement contained a boiler, laboratory, shop, constant-temperature rooms, and offices. The main or first floor contained offices, laboratories, a photography room with developing and printing capacities, and two potting rooms, located on either side of the passage to the greenhouse at the south side of the building. The attic story was left unfinished; it was subsequently converted in 1961 to office space, according to another drawing. In 1973, a mobile laboratory unit, a small temporary building, was erected to the south west of Building 467, to the west of the greenhouse.

It seems probable that this building was constructed with monies appropriated by Congress for the transfer of activities from Arlington Farms to Beltsville. In October of 1940, $72,000 out of the $3,200,000 appropriation was designated for use by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 468	Master Plan Page: P-2	Grid: E-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Laboratory "C" Annex		
Farm Area/Street Address: Entomology		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934/Phase III		
Historic Use/Current Use: Laboratory		

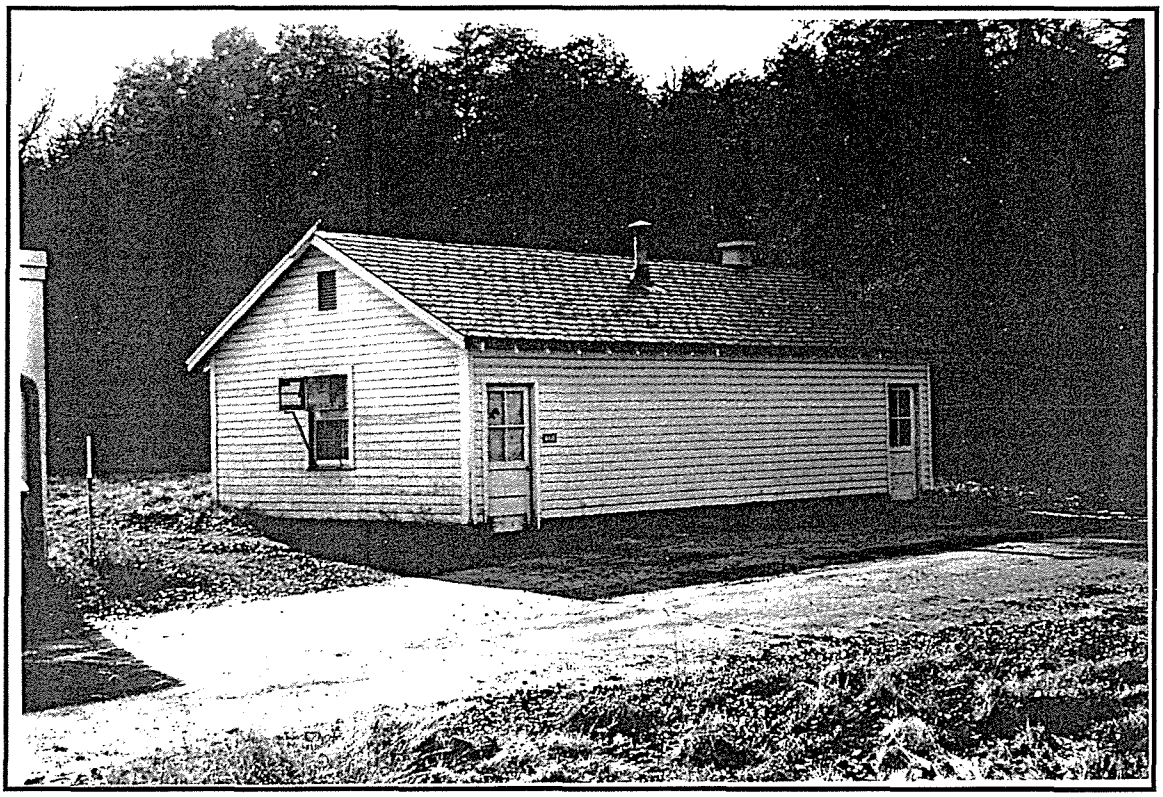


Photo ID: Building 468, North and East Facades, 2/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame building lies on an east-west axis, the last in a row of structures located to the south of the principal buildings forming the Entomology Area. The building is faced with clapboard siding. The north facade has no openings other than two paneled wood doors, each with a large four-light window in the upper half, located in the end bays. The east gable-end facade has a central opening with an air conditioning unit in it and a louvered vent near the apex of the gable. The south facade has a single door with four lights in the upper half. There is also an interior metal chimney at the west end of this facade. The west facade has a single double-hung, wood-frame window and a vent near the apex of the gable.

This small laboratory building was used to conduct entomological research by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Beltsville was the central location for insect-related experimentation, and much of the research, particularly bee research, was considered to be ground-breaking in the information that the research yielded. Constructed in 1934, Building 468 was part of the New Deal era construction which took place at BARC.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 7 and RG 16.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: D. Bloom/H. Ewing	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 470	Master Plan Page: P-2	Grid: F-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Headhouse & Greenhouses		
Farm Area/Street Address: Entomology and Plant Quarantine		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Headhouse and Greenhouses/Vacant		

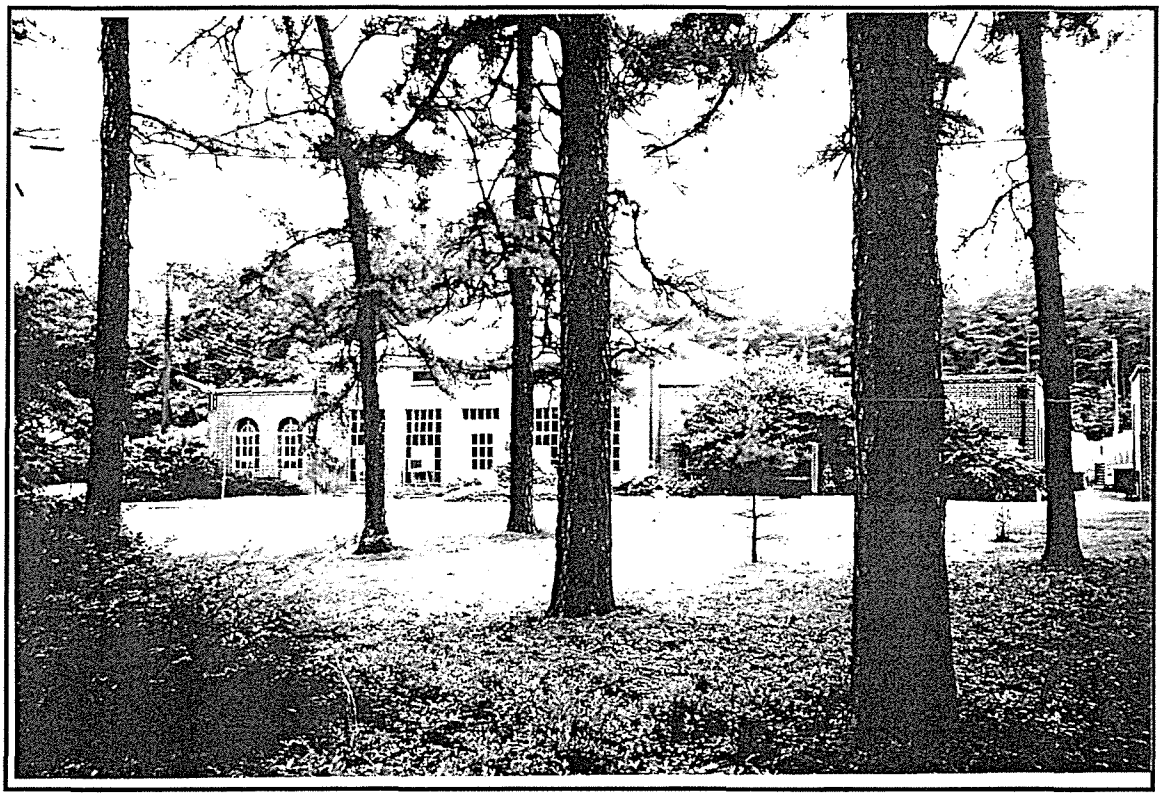


Photo ID: Building 470, North and West Facades, 2/26/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.
NARA, RG 7, Entries 8, 19, and 21.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing/D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

Description

This one-and-a-half-story building, oriented along an east-west axis, faces north towards the natural lake across the main service road that runs through the Entomology and Plant Quarantine Area. The building has a central section, capped by a hipped pyramidal slate roof, and flanking one-story, flat-roofed wings. The decorative detailing of the building is executed in a light brick. The principal (north) facade features a central entrance with a transom; on either side are two large, metal-frame, multilight, ventilating windows, all with brick jack-arch headers. Above the windows and entrance are five metal-frame windows. The flanking one-story wings feature two rounded-arch windows with brick headers. The north faces of the outermost greenhouses are visible from the front of the building. The south facade is characterized by the gable ends of four, continuous, double-ridge, glass greenhouses. The second one from the west end is slightly smaller in scale, and dedicated to experimental work. The side (east and west) elevations, both similar, feature two rounded-arch windows flanking a single, regular, double-hung window, all with decorative light-red brick headers.

History and Significance

Located about 250 feet southeast from the Main Laboratory Building (Building 476), Building 470 was part of the original program of construction for the Entomology area. It was designed by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering during the summer of 1934. Its function provided the headhouse and greenhouses for the experimental work conducted in conjunction with the offices and laboratories located in Building 476. The headhouse was 80' x 35', comprising eight rooms on the first floor (five laboratories, a potting room, storage space, and a treatment room for general use). A boiler room, containing a heating plant for the greenhouses, was located in the basement, and there was also a spacious attic over the central part of the building. The drawings called for the use of light red brick for all decorative trim, an aesthetic decision evident also in the design of the Main Laboratory Building (Building 476). The greenhouses were executed according to Lord & Burnham standard plans, which required the alteration during construction of the actual dimensions of the headhouse -- in order to assure that the doors and windows of the headhouse were accurately situated between the greenhouses. There were four greenhouses, each of semi-iron construction with earth floors. Three of them measured 75' x 29' and 7' at the eaves; the fourth, only 20' wide, was divided by glass into nine compartments, which opened into a common glazed passageway. This smaller greenhouse functioned as an experimental house, with a fumigation room at the southernmost end of the structure. Between the second and third greenhouses, there was also a small propagation house.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 471	Master Plan Page: P-2	Grid: F-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Garage		
Farm Area/Street Address: Entomology and Plant Quarantine		
Date of Construction/Source: c. 1935/Photograph		
Historic Use/Current Use: Garage/Vacant		

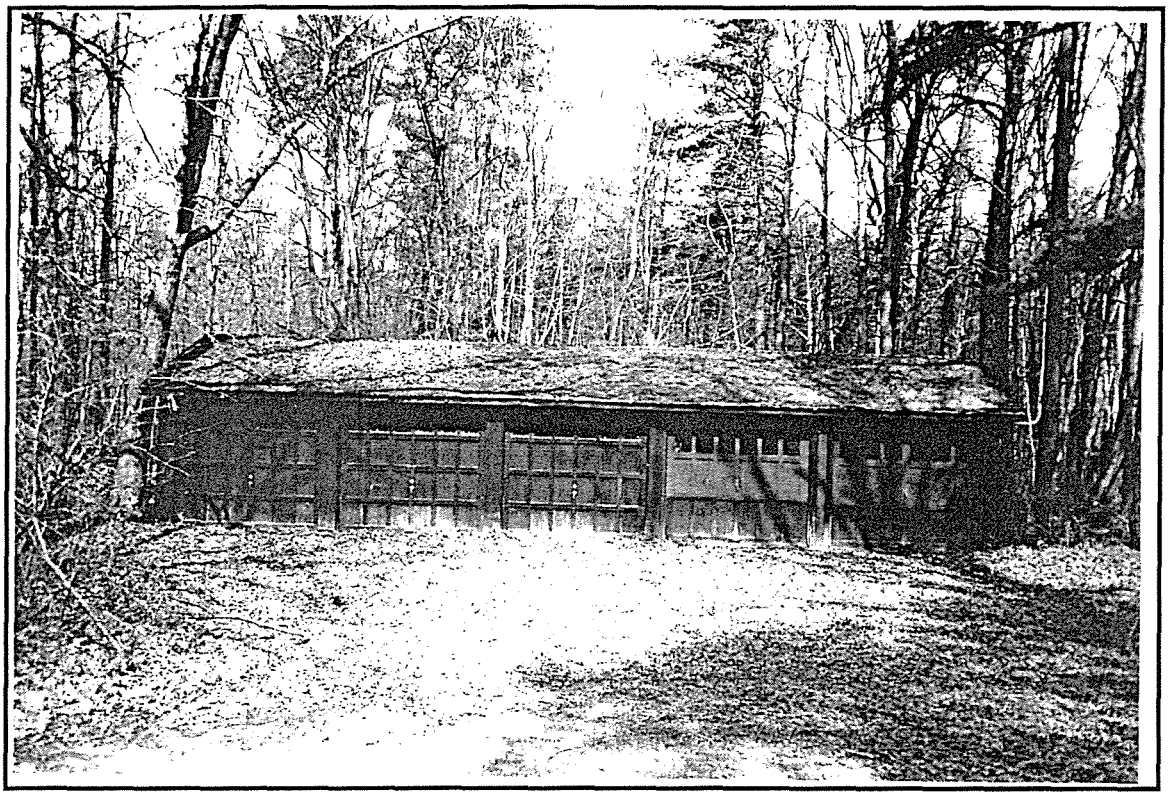


Photo ID: Building 471, South Facade, 2/26/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This one-story garage is located at the east end of the Entomology Area, along the road leading to the mushroom houses (Buildings 473-75). The building is entirely of wood-frame construction. It has a side-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. The building is five bays long, and the principal or south facade features five garage doors, each with glass lights at the top. The east, west, and north facades are covered in clapboard siding and have no openings.

The garage was a necessary support building for the Entomology Area, required for the government vehicles already on site. As a minor but essential building, the garage was not designed in a formal style comparable to the other early buildings of the cluster, but rather constructed in a simple, rustic style and sited in a sheltered forested area.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Photograph of the Entomology Area, Archives, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 427, BARC.
NARA, RG 7, Entries 8, 19, and 21.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing/D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 471A	Master Plan Page: P-2	Grid: F-6
Building Name/Historic Name: Insect House		
Farm Area/Street Address: Entomology		
Date of Construction/Source: c.1940/Historic photograph		
Historic Use/Current Use: Insect house/Storage		

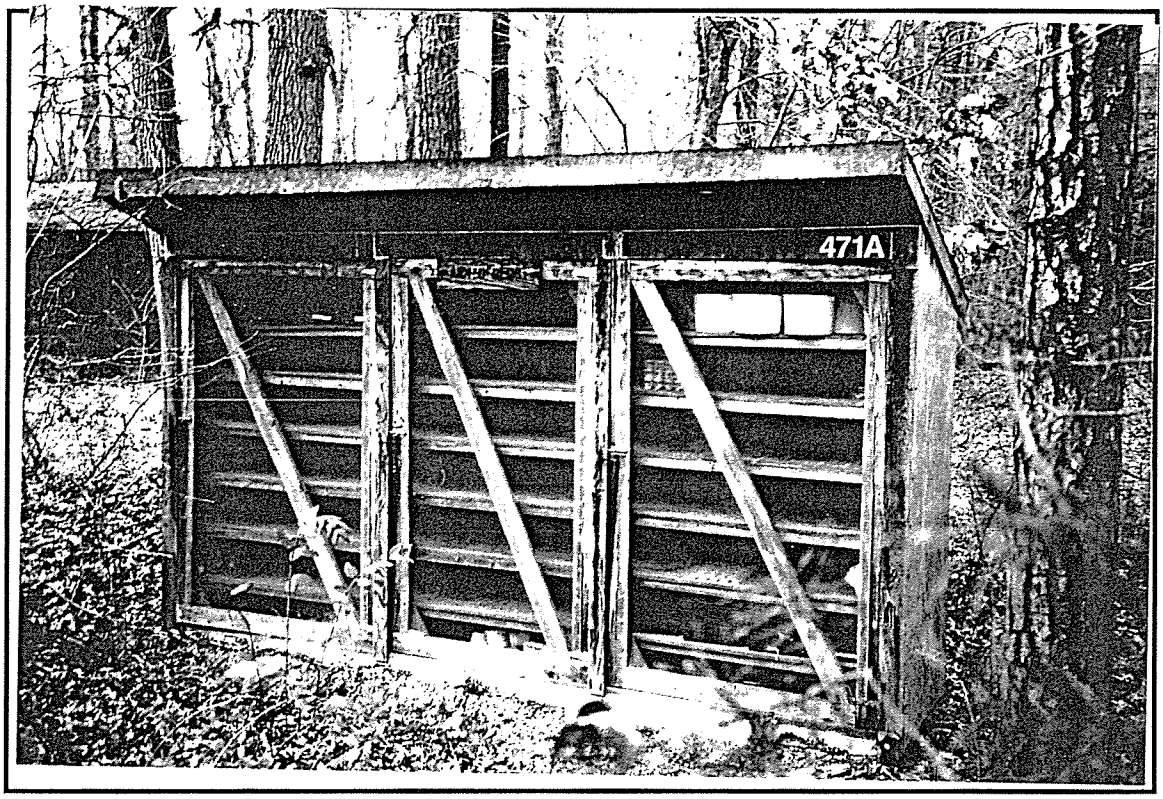


Photo ID: Building 471A, South and East Facades, 12/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Building 471A is a small insect house with a rectangular footprint and a shed roof. The building is of frame construction, and the south facade is divided into three screen doors. the doors, which each contain a frame cross bar open into seven shelves which run the entire length of the building. The reaming three facades do not have any openings. The roof is covered with corrugated metal sheeting.

This cattle shed formed a part of the cluster of buildings constructed by the Animal Husbandry Division as part of research devoted to Dual-Purpose Cattle. It was one of the later buildings erected in the grouping, most of which were erected in the mid-1930s and clustered together north of Beaver Dam Road. This building, more service-oriented in function, was related directly to the grazing fields that were operated south of Beaver Dam Road. Other related buildings that once stood south of Beaver Dam have all been demolished; there are a number of recently constructed buildings (operated by University of Maryland) located in this area currently.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing\D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 522	Master Plan Page: P-14	Grid: B-5
Building Name/Historic Name: Hayden Farmhouse		
Farm Area/Street Address: Hayden Farm - Beaver Dam Road		
Date of Construction/Source: c. 1912/tax, title research		
Historic Use/Current Use: Residence		

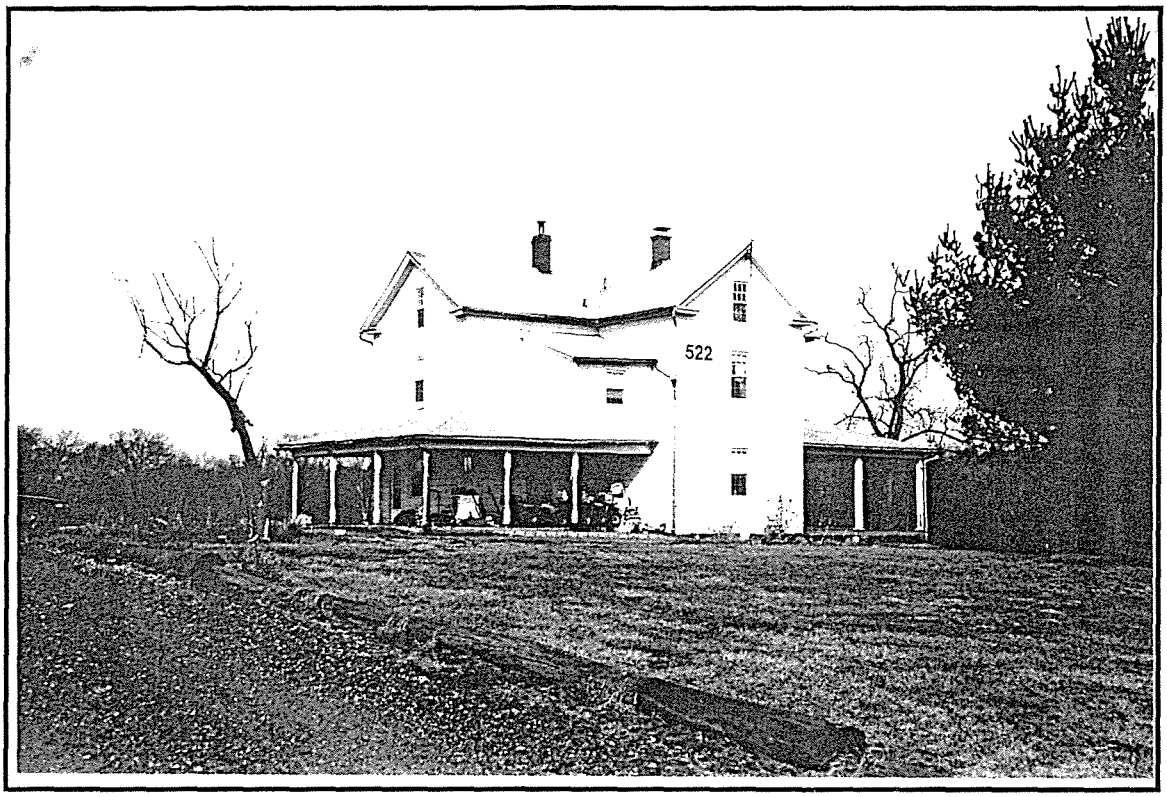


Photo ID: Hayden Farm, South and West Facades, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No __

Retains Integrity: Yes __ No X

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form, Hayden Farm, P.G.# 64-4.
"United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry," Memorandum, December 2, 1939; NARA, RG 16, Entry 16, Box 2936 (1939).
Memorandum for the Assistant Secretary, Tugwell, from Chief of Bureau, J. H. Mohler, August 2, 1933; NARA, RG 16, Entry 17, PI 191, Box 1761.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Building 522 has been determined not individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. (MHT # PG 64-4)

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

Description

The Hayden Farm, a two-and-one-half-story frame house, is a member of what Virginia and Lee McAlester, authors of *A Field Guide to American Houses*, have called the gable-front-and-wing family, a stylistic variant of the National Folk House common in rural areas. The style, descended from the Greek Revival, is characterized by a lack of architectural detailing and a compound gable and wing form, with a roof ridge of uniform height. The Hayden Farm is slightly different in its massing, in that it is essentially a cross-gabled dwelling. The building is covered with white synthetic siding, and the roof is covered with gray asphalt shingle. The original windows throughout the building were two-over-two, double-hung sash with plain board surrounds; they have all been replaced with one-over-ones, synthetically marked as six-over-six. The cornices have crown molding and are returned at all gable ends. The original copper gutters and downspouts are still in place. There are two internal chimneys, visible on the ridges of the cross gables. The house rests on a stone foundation.

What appears to have been the original principal facade (the east facade) is now the rear of the house. The entrance of this facade is contained in a single, narrow, two-and-a-half-story gabled bay that projects out of the main block of the house. Curiously, unlike the other projecting gabled bays of the house, there are no windows on the east facade of this bay. On the sides of this projecting bay and in the east facade of the main block of the house, there are windows on both the first and second stories. There is a one-story, shed-roof, wraparound porch, elevated slightly on brick piers, that is supported by simple square posts. The north facade of the house consists of a two-and-a-half-story gabled bay, attached to a two-story wing that extends west and contains the kitchen. The gabled bay has a window at each level. There is an entrance to the basement on this side of the house. Extending west to the rear, flush with the north gable end of the main block, is a wide, single-bay, two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed kitchen wing. There is a wraparound porch, one story high, supported on turned posts. This now serves as the principal entrance to the house, as the driveway approaches the residence on this side. The oversized entrance door has been replaced with a standard-size storm door, requiring infill around the perimeter of the door. The south facade of the house is a two-and-a-half-story projecting gabled bay. There is a window at each level in this bay. On the western side of this bay, an unusual second-story, shed-roofed projection sits atop the rear wraparound porch. There is a small window in this bay as well.

History and Significance

The old Forest Manor tract, upon which Hayden Farm now stands, was farmed around the turn of the century by August Herr and George Emmons, farmers who had emigrated from northern Europe. They had acquired the land in 1895. In 1911, Ernest Jenkins purchased from Emmons nearly 700 acres of this farmland, upon which he built the residence which we now know as Hayden Farm. Over the next few years, Jenkins purchased land from neighboring farms, including the Niemann, Ronnbon, Wehner, and Knauer farms, resulting in holdings of nearly 1000 acres. Upon this land, Jenkins established an extensive dairy farm, which was something of a rarity in a county at that time heavily oriented towards tobacco and grass. In 1924, he sold the farm to James R. Hayden.

In the 1930s, the Agricultural Department, which had been operating lands near the Hayden Farm since 1910, began purchasing additional lots to handle the expansion of their experimental farm work. The Chief of the Bureau, J.R. Mohler, argued for the acquisition of the Hayden Farm, "in order to consolidate and coordinate the work of the Bureau and to make adequate provision for the solution of the more pressing problems affecting the livestock industry." As the land had already been under lease to the government since 1930, about half of the farm was already cleared and seeded to permanent pasture and feed crops. Mohler's memorandum of August 1933 stated that the land was "well drained, in good condition, and especially suited for the purposes for which it is being used." The same memorandum related that there were "dwellings, barns, silos, sheds, etc.," extant on the farm. He noted also that, by

1933, the Department of Commerce had already paid for an emergency airplane landing field on this same property, at a price that was almost half of the asking price for the entire farm. Purchasing this tract and others adjacent to the Hayden Farm (which would link Hayden to the Central Farm area already owned by the government) would enable the transfer of operations at the Bethesda Experiment Station. Following his recommendation, the Bureau purchased the 920 acres from Hayden in 1933 for $40,000.

The Hayden Farm was used as the center of the Dual-Purpose Cattle research area. These efforts were part of the Bureau of Animal Industry's Animal Husbandry Division. While Mohler's memo indicated that the Department of Agriculture intended to reuse the buildings extant on the site, the government did erect a cluster of buildings in the vicinity of the Hayden Farm. They included a 1933 Cattle Breeding and Record Performance Barn (Building 526), and a 1933 Bull Calf Barn (Building 527), as well as PWA project No. 42, the Dual-Purpose Cattle Barn, constructed prior to July 31, 1935, for $15,000 (Building 525?). After 1939, the development of the area on the south side of Beaver Dam Road was initiated, according to maps. Breeding experiments conducted in the Dual-Purpose Cattle area involved studies of improved types of animals for the production of beef and milk combined. By 1939, officials had singled out for praise the sire of the dual-purpose cattle foundation herd: "This animal, Sunridge Clay King, is the first Milking Shorthorn bull to be proved for the transmitting ability of both beef and milk. He has sired 18 record-of-merit daughters and 15 steers that have completed the record-of-performance test for efficiency of feed utilization and carcass quality."

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 524	Master Plan Page: P-14	Grid: B-5
Building Name/Historic Name: Gas Station		
Farm Area/Street Address: Hayden Farm		
Date of Construction/Source: 1930/BAMS		
Historic Use/Current Use: Gas Station/Vacant		

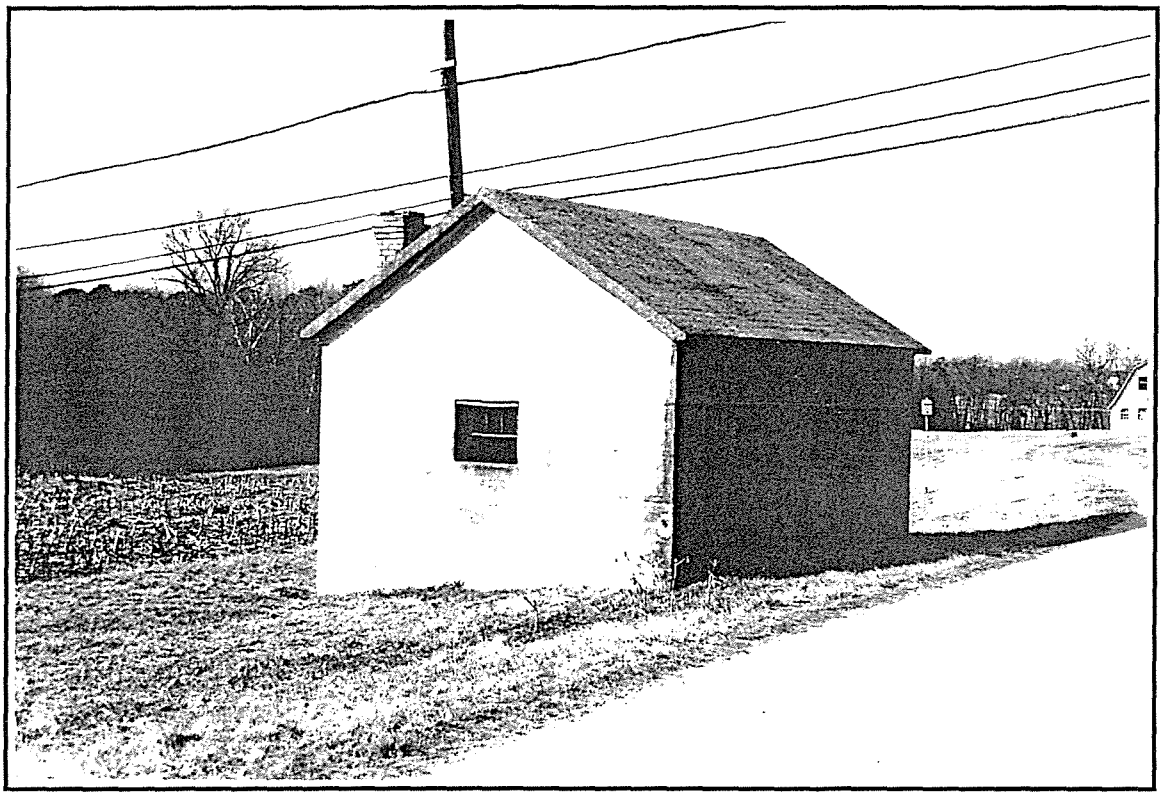


Photo ID: Building 524, South and East Facades, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This one-story rectangular building is of poured concrete construction and has a concrete-slab gabled roof. The building is oriented in a north-south direction, parallel to the adjacent road that services the Hayden Farm buildings. There is an interior brick chimney in the southwest corner. The south gable end has a single window opening in the center of the facade, with remnants of wood sash evident. The east facade features two door openings with simple wood doors. The north facade has a small central opening. The west facade has a small opening left of the center.

This small support building formed a part of the cluster of buildings erected by the Department of Agriculture in the mid-1930s, after the government had purchased the Hayden Farm property for use by the Animal Husbandry Division; the area was devoted to breeding experiments related to Dual-Purpose Cattle.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, Entry 17, PI 191, Box 1761.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing\D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 527	Master Plan Page: P-14	Grid: B-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Bull Calf Barn		
Farm Area/Street Address: Hayden Farm		
Date of Construction/Source: 1933/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Bull Barn/Vacant		

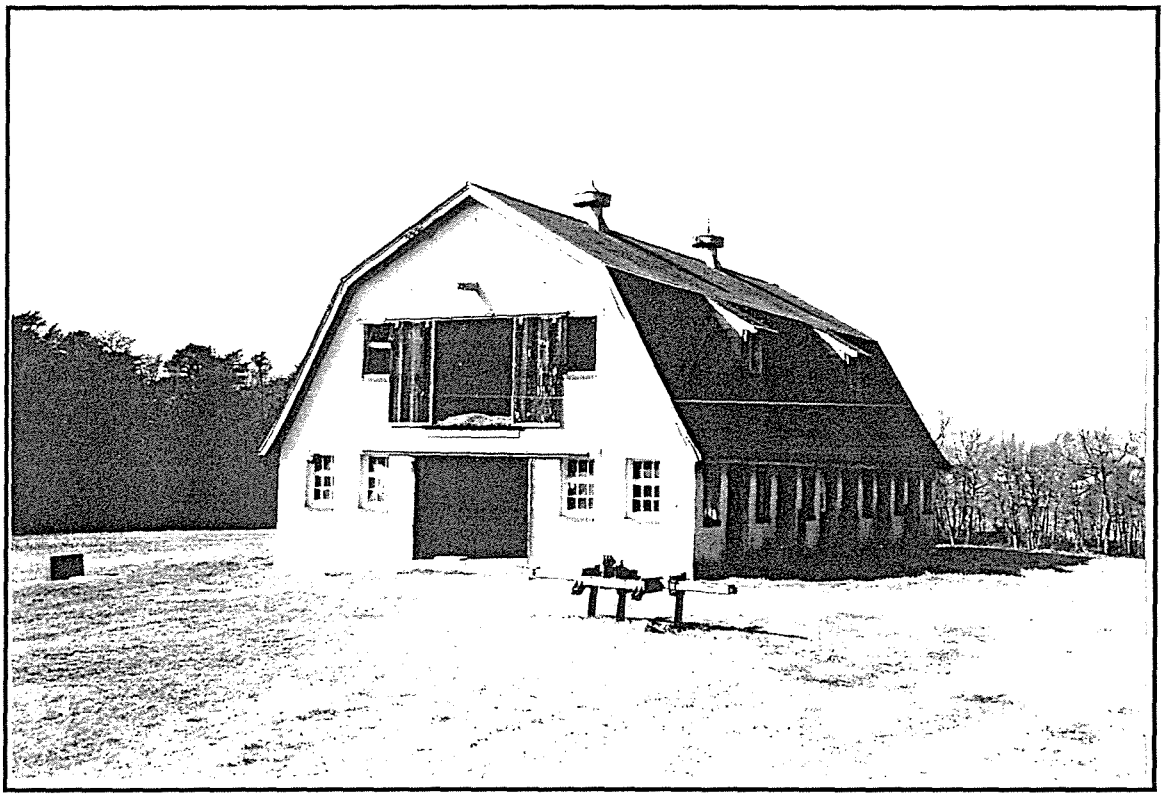


Photo ID: Bull Calf Barn, South and East Facades, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This building is of concrete construction with a stucco finish, atop a concrete foundation. It is oriented along a north-south axis, at the northern end of the cluster of buildings that comprise the remaining Hayden Farm buildings. The barn has a wood-frame gambrel roof, covered in asphalt shingles, that has overhanging bracketed eaves. On the east and west faces of the roof there are two shed-roof dormers with clapboard siding on their cheeks. Two circular metal ventilators sit along the ridge. The south facade has large metal sliding doors on a metal track system in the loft story. They are flanked by small windows with brick sills. There is also a pulley system above the doors for the loading of hay into the loft. The first story of the south facade is punctuated by a central double door flanked on either side by two, three-over-three, fixed-sash, wood-frame windows with movable three-light transoms. The north facade is similar, with a large wood garage door on the first story and a sliding wood door flanked by windows on the loft story. The east and west facades have doors flanked by recessed windows. The doors are large with four lights in the upper half.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Memorandum on Status of Development of BAI Beltsville Buildings, April 2, 1934; NARA, RG 8, Box 306.
Photograph: NARA, RG 16, Entry 17 (1936)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

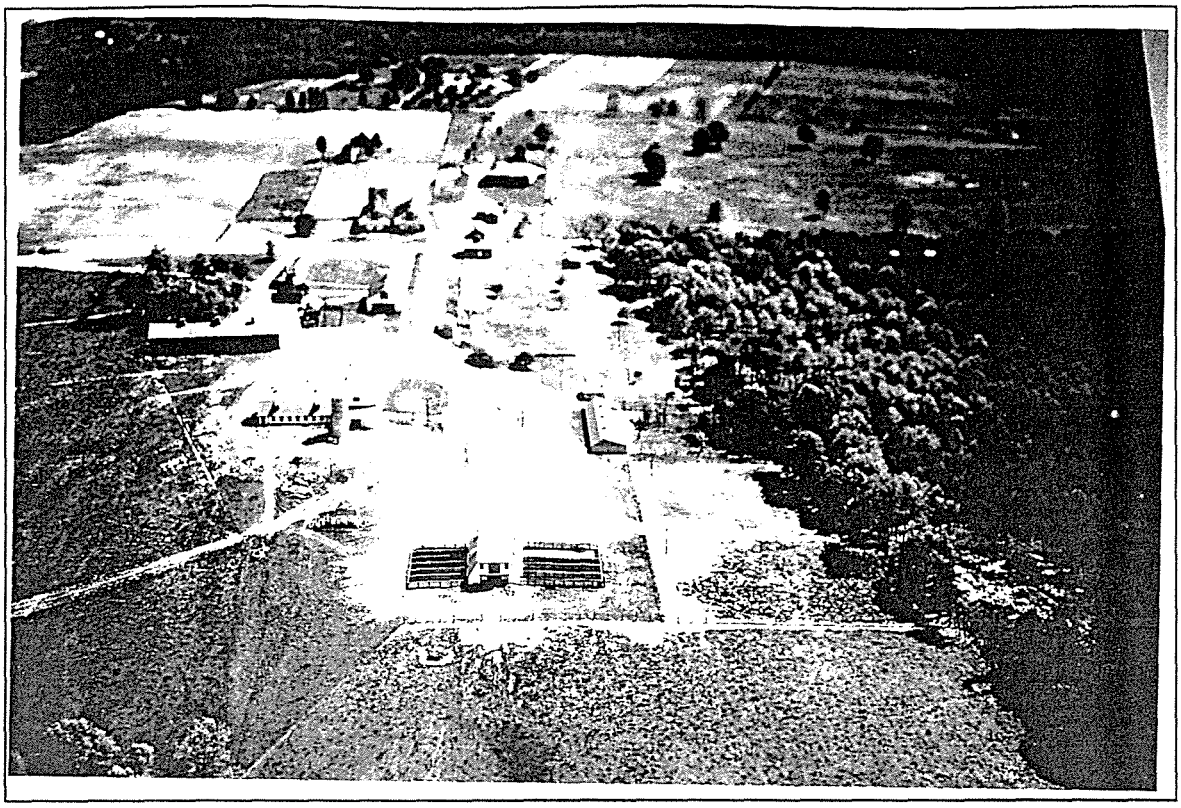
See Continuation Sheet for Historic Photograph

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing\D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

History and Significance

The Dual-Purpose Cattle research program was established at Beltsville on the Hayden Farm, a large tract at the eastern end of BARC that had been a dairy farm in the early part of the 20th century. The USDA leased the property from Hayden in 1930; in 1933, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, J.R. Mohler, argued for the acquisition of the Hayden Farm, "in order to consolidate and coordinate the work of the Bureau and to make adequate provision for the solution of the more pressing problems affecting the livestock industry." Purchasing this tract and others adjacent to the Hayden Farm (which would link Hayden to the Central Farm area already owned by the government) would enable the transfer of operations at the Bethesda Experiment Station. As the land had already been under lease to the government since 1930, about half of the farm was already cleared and seeded to permanent pasture and feed crops. Mohler's memorandum of August 1933 stated that the land was "well drained, in good condition, and especially suited for the purposes for which it is being used." The same memorandum related that there were "dwellings, barns, silos, sheds, etc.," extant on the farm. Following his recommendation, the Bureau purchased the 920 acres from Hayden in 1933 for $40,000. While Mohler's memo indicated that the Department of Agriculture intended to reuse the buildings extant on the site, the government did erect a cluster of buildings on the site, using public works monies. The 1933 Bull Calf Barn (Building 527) was one of these buildings; the others have since been demolished. The building was constructed with Works Progress Administration funds (Animal Industry FP #44). A 1936 photograph shows the barn in the foreground, with paddocks on both the east and west sides of the building.

Breeding experiments conducted in the Dual-Purpose Cattle area involved studies of improved types of animals for the production of beef and milk combined. Record of performance experiments were conducted, meaning that the merits of sires and dams were judged by the performance of their offspring and good performance was based on feed economy and efficient beef production, as well as good milk production. The Dual-Purpose Cattle herd in 1946 comprised about 140 shorthorns. Facilities at that time included six barns, a milk house, and an office building; the abattoir and meat laboratory in the central animal husbandry area (Central Farm) were available as needed. The operations at the Hayden Farm encompassed about 300 acres. Today Building 527 is the last remaining substantial farm building related to the work that was conducted on Dual-Purpose cattle in this area.



Aerial photograph of the Dual-Purpose Cattle research area, looking south, 1936. Source: NARA.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 531	Master Plan Page: P-13	Grid: C-1
Building Name/Historic Name: Maier House		
Farm Area/Street Address: Swine Area - Soil Conservation Service Road		
Date of Construction/Source: c. 1910/Census		
Historic Use/Current Use: Residence-occupied		

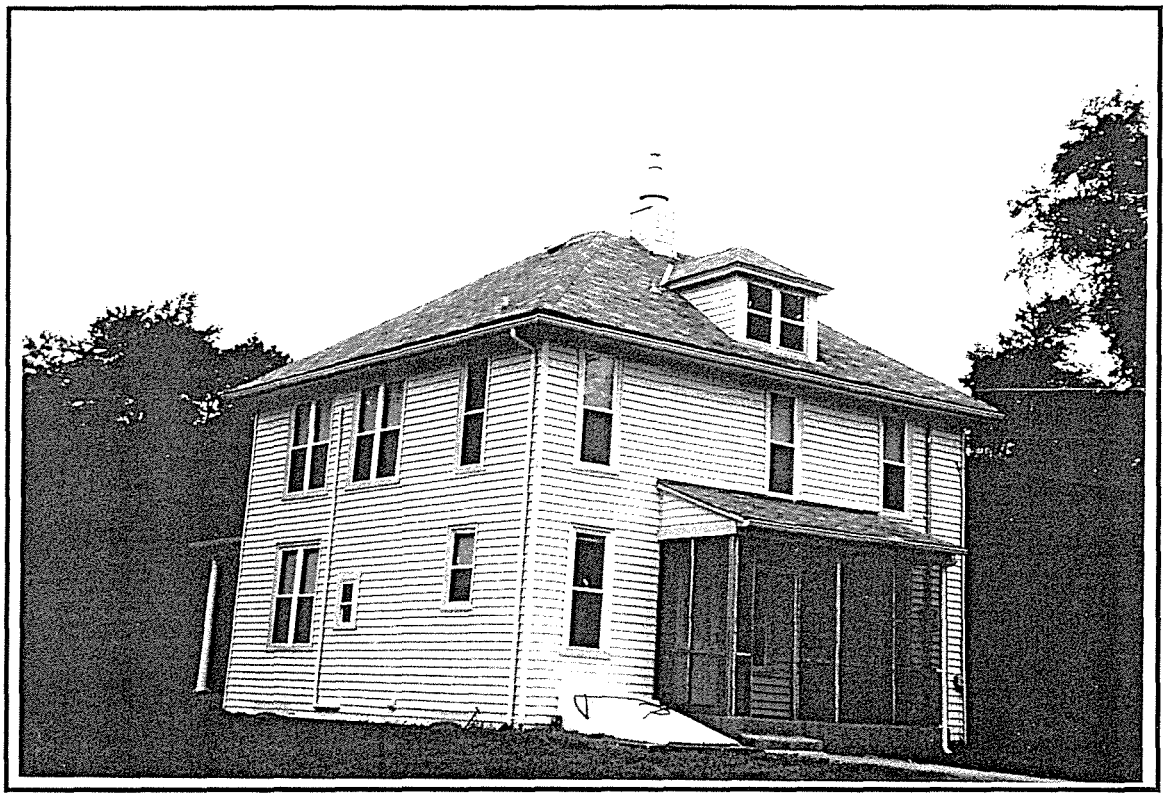


Photo ID: West and South Facades, 12/96

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No __

Retains Integrity: Yes __ No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.
U.S. Census, 1920; Maryland, Prince George's Country, District 14.
NARA, RG 54, Entry 135D, Box 4.
Robinson & Associates, Determination of Eligibility Report, Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form, P.G. # 64-10, December 1996.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Building 531 has been determined not individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. (MHT # PG 64-10)

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing	**Affiliation:** R&A	**Date:** January 1997

Description

This two-and-a-half-story building has a square plan and a wood frame with vinyl siding. It has a hipped roof, pyramidally shaped, and a single chimney at the apex of the roof. All the windows have been replaced with one-over-one, double-hung windows. The primary facade, which is the west facade, has three bays and a one-story porch runs the width of the facade. It is supported by four columns. On the first story there is a wood door in the center bay that is slightly off-center. There are paired windows in the outer bays. On the second story there are also paired windows in the outer bays and a single window in the center bay. In the center of the roof there is a projecting pyramidal-roofed dormers with a set of paired one-over-one windows. The south facade also has three bays. On the first story there is a set of paired windows in the western bay. There is a small one-over-one window in the center bay and a large one-over-one windows in the eastern bay. On the second story there is a set of paired windows in the western and center bays. In the eastern bay, there is a single, tall, narrow, one-over-one window. The east facade provides primary access to the house. It has two entrance doors in the central bay and both are enclosed by shed-roof porches that rest on raised concrete block. Between the doors is a narrow one-over-one window. In the outer bays, there are single one-over-one windows. To the south of the porch is an entrance to the basement. The second story has three, single, one-over-one windows. In the center of the roof there is a projecting pyramidal-roofed dormer, with a set of paired one-over-one windows. The north facade has two sets of double windows on both the first and second stories.

History and Significance

Building 531, the Maier House, was erected in the early part of the 20th century by a German farmer and his family. The house and its 233-acre tract were acquired by the Department of Agriculture in the mid-to-late 1930s, during a time of great expansion at BARC.

Joseph Maier, for whom the house is named, emigrated to the United States from Germany in 1893, becoming a U.S. citizen in 1908. In 1920, Maier listed his occupation as a farmer, running his own business. He would have been one of a large number of German immigrants in Prince George's County. The Maier house followed the highly popular form called the American Foursquare, built throughout both suburban and rural America from the late 1890s to the 1920s. Prince George's County like most parts of the country, has a wealth of foursquares that date from the early 20th century. The Maier House has no distinguishing architectural characteristics that would give cause for listing it among the more important of the county's foursquares.

After the government acquired the house, it was remodeled for use as a government employee residence and was referred to as the Swine Herdsman's house. The associated acres were used to develop a new site for the Swine Unit. The sum of $2,000 was allotted for the remodeling. Like most of the residences in the BARC area prior to the government's acquisition of the land, the Maier House did not have water or electricity. There was an existing hot-air furnace, with piping connecting to registers in all the rooms except the halls. As part of the remodeling, correspondence discussed replacing the then current heating system with a hot water heating system, installing a water system (to include bathroom fixtures, kitchen sink, etc.) throughout the house, wiring the house for electricity, and providing a cement floor in the basement. At the time of the correspondence, September 1938, an electric power line had already been run to the house.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 535,A-G	Master Plan Page: P-7	Grid: C-5
Building Name/Historic Name: Hog Houses		
Farm Area/Street Address: Swine Area - Soil Conservation Service Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1956/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Hog Houses		

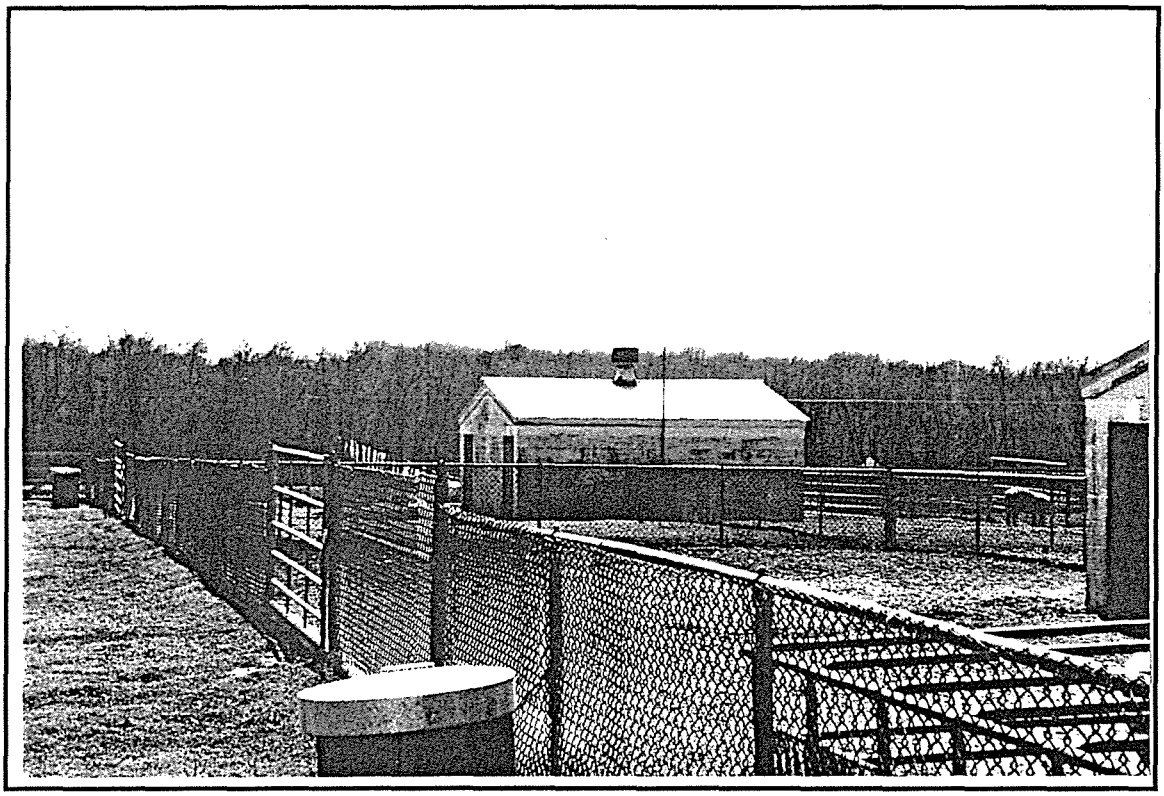


Photo ID: Building 535E, North and East Facades, 2/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

Building 535 and 535A-G are identical hog houses located at the southern end of the Swine Area. The buildings are arranged in two rows of four on an east-west axis, and each house is surrounded by a fenced enclosure. Small in scale, they have a rectangular footprint and are of concrete-block construction. Each has a corrugated-metal, side-gabled roof, with a central circular metal ventilator along the ridge. On the east and west facades are two door-size openings. The north and south facades have no openings.

These eight identical hog houses were built in 1956 at the southern end of the Swine Area. Each house has its own fenced pig pen. They were built to replace the original hog houses in that location, which were in poor condition. The original hog houses dated to the late 1930s or early 1940s, from the time that the Swine Area was moved from its first location near Building 200 in the Central Farm. These new hog houses were one of the more recent additions to the Swine Area. The animal husbandry research that was conducted on swine at Beltsville formed one of the more substantial efforts on this animal across the nation. According to oral history sources, even into the 1970s the area supported some 5,000 hogs. These hog houses were among the essential support buildings of the area.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No __

Retains Integrity: Yes X No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Interview with Michael Combs, former BARC historian, December 1996.
Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing\D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 536	Master Plan Page: P-7	Grid: C-5
Building Name/Historic Name: Hog Farrowing House		
Farm Area/Street Address: Swine Area - Soil Conservation Service Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1938-39/NARA		
Historic Use/Current Use: Hog Farrowing House/Vacant		

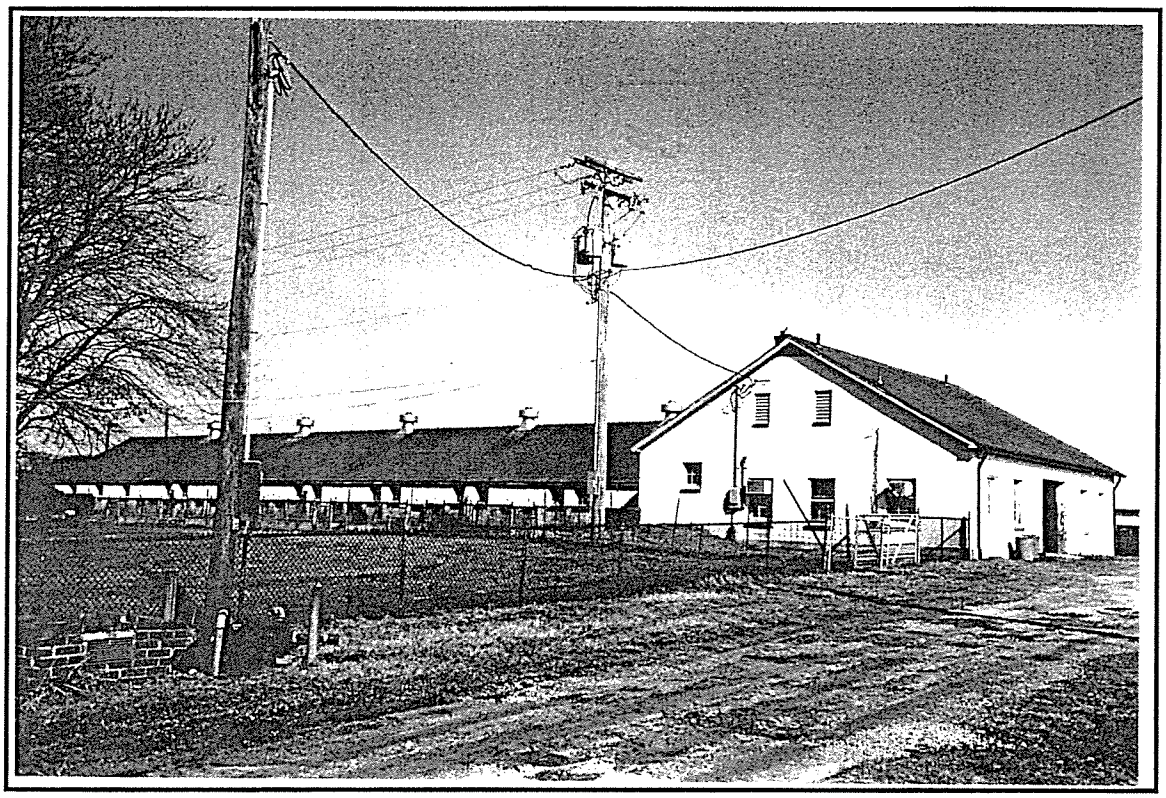


Photo ID: Building 536, West and South Facades, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

This building originally served as an insect house, where various insects were cultivated for experimental purposes. Historic photographs indicate that this area initially held many identical buildings; however, this is the only extant example of this building type.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at BARC served as the national headquarters for insect research. The work of the Bureau covered many areas of insect research, and included the ways that insects affect plants. To conduct this research, huge numbers of insects were necessary, and had to be intentionally bred and cultivated.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing/S. Foell	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 472	Master Plan Page: P-2	Grid: F-6
Building Name/Historic Name: Spray Mixing Shed		
Farm Area/Street Address: Entomology and Plant Quarantine		
Date of Construction/Source: c. 1950/NARA		
Historic Use/Current Use: Shed		

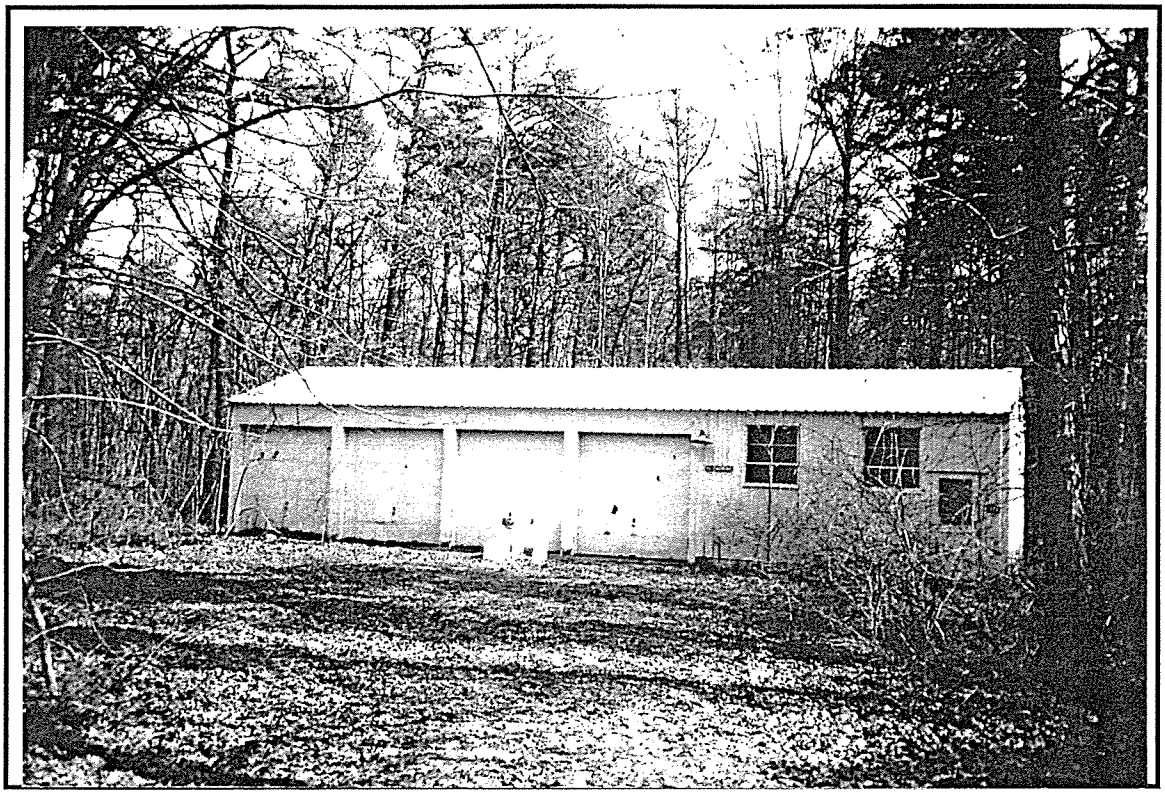


Photo ID: Building 472, West Facade, 2/26/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This service building is located in a small cluster of buildings located to the east of the main quadrangle of the Entomology Area. It is of metal-frame construction, with a side-gabled roof, set on a poured-concrete foundation. The west or principal facade features four garage doors at the north end of the facade, and two vertical, six-light metal casement windows and a metal door at the south end of the facade. The south end-gable facade has two six-light windows. There are no openings on the north facade. The west facade has three windows and a door.

In 1949, the Forest Insect station at Beltsville requested a portable shed for mixing sprays and storing insecticides and spray-mixing equipment. At the time, these functions were partially being served by the old insectary building, a building that did not have adequate storage space among many other problems: the old building was located in the woods without a proper access road for large freight vehicles, which meant rehandling the freight with smaller trucks; its interior featured a deep sand floor in the adjoining open roofed-over section used for a mixing area, which made it difficult and hazardous to move heavy liquid-filled drums; and the building was without electric lights, power, running water, or heat. The new building requested in 1949 was to be fully capable of being dismantled, of structural steel framing, with metal panels for side wall and roof. Although no drawings for Building 472 exist, it appears that this building is the one requested by the Forest Insect Station staff.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes _X_ No __

Retains Integrity: Yes _X_ No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

F.C. Craighead, In Charge, Forest Insect Investigations, to P.N. Annand, Chief of Bureau, August 30, 1949; NARA, RG 7, Entry 8, Box 115.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing/D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 473/474/475	Master Plan Page: P-2	Grid: F-7
Building Name/Historic Name: Mushroom Houses		
Farm Area/Street Address: Entomology and Plant Quarantine		
Date of Construction/Source: 1934/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Insect Research/Vacant		

Photo ID: Mushroom Houses, West Facade, 2/26/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

These two identical mushroom houses (Buildings 473 and 474) are two stories in height, each measuring 32' x 18', of cinder-block construction with a stucco finish and brick quoining on the corners and door surrounds. Oriented along an east-west axis, the buildings are located in a knoll, with the east end of the building at a significantly lower grade. The roofs of the buildings are covered in slate and contain clerestory vented openings along the ridge lines. The two houses are joined by a one-story, flat-roofed hyphen (Building 475) containing the boiler room; there is a chimney at the west end of the hyphen. The interior of the hyphen is illuminated by a single, six-over-six, metal casement window.

The mushroom houses formed an essential part of the 1934 building campaign that first established the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at Beltsville. The houses were erected to provide a center for research on insects attacking mushrooms. Prior to the creation of the facility at Beltsville, research on such insects was conducted primarily through commercial houses, which limited the control that the government could exert over the experiments. The buildings were completed and occupied in 1935. Sketch plans were initially drawn up by the Bureau of Entomology, and from those plans and specifications were executed by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering. The original drawings indicate that the concrete-block walls were designed to act as retaining walls, given the dramatic grade changes. Renovations to the building were undertaken in 1976 and again in 1982.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes _X_ No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes _X_ No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.
NARA, RG 7, Entries 7 and 8.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing/D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 476	Master Plan Page: P-2	Grid: F-6
Building Name/Historic Name: Main Laboratory Building/Laboratory "A"		
Farm Area/Street Address: Entomology and Plant Quarantine		
Date of Construction/Source: 1935/NARA		
Historic Use/Current Use: Laboratory, Offices		

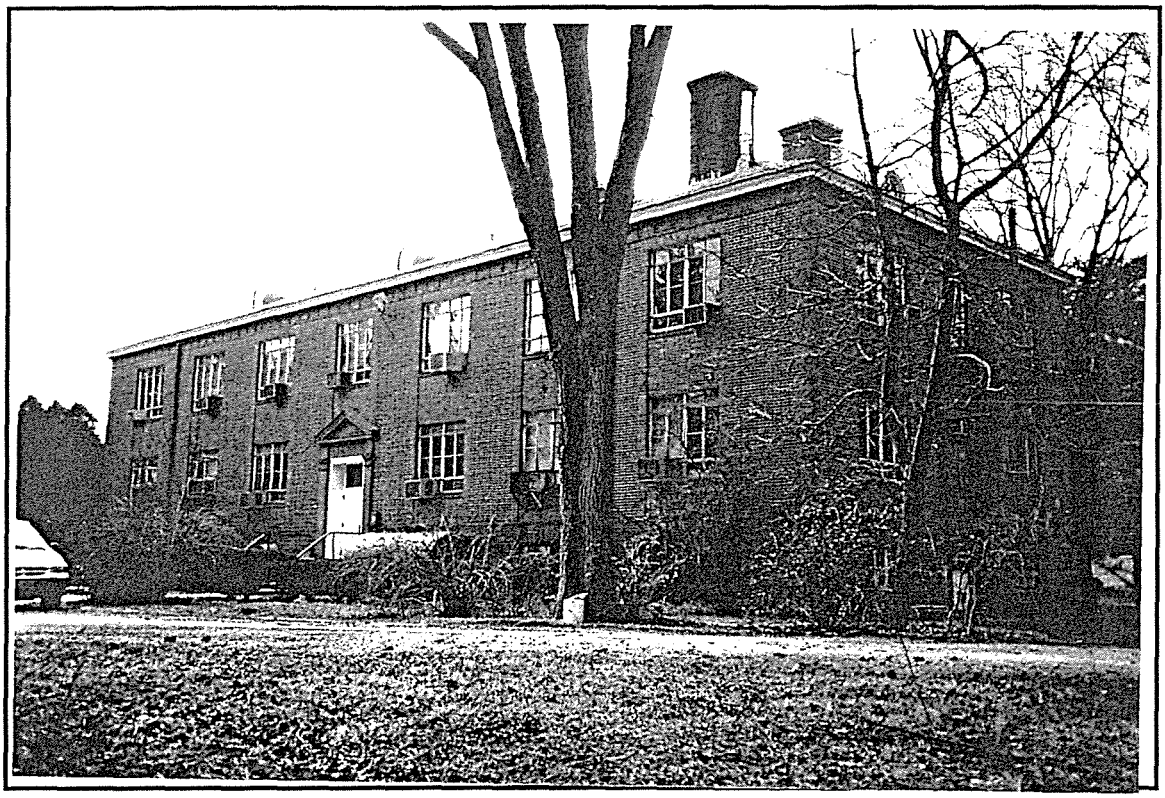


Photo ID: Building 476, East and North Facades, 2/26/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 7, Entry 8; Entry 21.
The Farm Post, December 12, 1940; NAL.
Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: H. Ewing/D. Bloom	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

Description

This two-and-a-half-story building forms the northern border of the principal Entomology area quadrangle. Oriented on an north-south axis, the building faces east; its southern elevation faces across a landscaped parking lot towards Building 467. The building is of reinforced-concrete, cinder-block construction with an exterior brick facing that is of a darker color below the molded water table. The building sits on a raised basement and has a hipped roof covered in slate. It is seven bays across on the principal (east) facade. The main entrance is located in the central bay, flanked on either side by three symmetrical bays of double multipane metal-frame windows set inside brick decorative surrounds. The entrance features a recessed, wood double door with a modern single-light transom; the entrance, approached by a flight of concrete steps, is framed by a projecting light-colored brick pedimented door surround. Encircling the building under the wooden boxed cornice is a decorative brick frieze. There are three, rounded-head, copper-roofed dormers along the roof, and an interior brick chimney at the north end of this facade. The west facade is very similar, except that the central bay is characterized by narrow double windows. The north and south facades are three bays wide, each bay featuring the same large double windows, and a single rounded dormer at the roof level. The south facade has a fire escape in the center bay, which was installed in 1980, according to drawings.

History and Significance

The Main Entomology Building, or Laboratory "A," was one of the principal Entomology buildings erected as part of the Public Works Administration-funded development of the Beltsville site. In 1933, the Department began to plan the establishment of the Bureau of Entomology headquarters, in particular the Division of Bee Culture, which had been located in Chevy Chase (Somerset), Maryland. The building complex at what was then called the National Agricultural Research Center would provide laboratories and a library and offices, consolidating the work of bureaus located in downtown Washington, D.C., Takoma Park, and Somerset. The main laboratory, which was designed by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, set the stylistic precedent for the area; J.E. Miller was the Architect in Charge of the PWA Projects. Planned to face east towards a large natural lake at the site, the building was completed and occupied in the fall of 1935. Inside the building contained 22 lab units, a library, offices, a darkroom, a honey laboratory in the basement, a cold-storage plant with refrigeration, three other storage rooms, and four constant-temperature rooms. The attic story was left unfinished. The library on the second floor fulfilled one of the critical missions of the division, that of serving the inquiries of the general public and specialists in the field. There was a fire in the building in 1940, which gutted one of the first-floor laboratories but did not damage the extensive library collection on the second floor.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 519	Master Plan Page: P-14	Grid: B-6
Building Name/Historic Name: Cattle Shed		
Farm Area/Street Address: Hayden Farm		
Date of Construction/Source: 1930/BAMS		
Historic Use/Current Use: Cattle Shed/Hay Storage		

Photo ID: Building 519, North Facade, 2/21/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This long, rectangular, one-story, wood-frame building is faced with clapboard siding and has a concrete foundation and a corrugated metal roof. It is oriented along an east-west axis, parallel to and south of Beaver Dam Road. There are replacement metal gutters. There are no window openings on the north, west, or east facades. The south facade is open, divided into eight bays, demarcated by bracketed posts.

The Hog Farrowing House is one of four principal buildings within the swine area. When the swine unit was moved, beginning in 1938, from the Central Farm to the East Farm, the Hog Farrowing House was one of the first buildings to be constructed. All four of the main buildings shared similar design features. All were constructed of concrete block with a stucco finish. The windows all featured brick sills and the roofs were all gabled and originally had asbestos shingles, though today some have corrugated metal roofs. Plans for all four buildings were drawn up by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, Division of Plans and Services. Work on the Hog Farrowing House was begun on September 28, 1938. $21,000 of Public Works monies were allocated for this project. Within the building were laboratories, 30 hog pens, a locker room, a records room, and a feed storage area, and a boiler. The main function of this building was to study swine reproduction. The research conducted at the swine unit at Beltsville was among the most important animal husbandry research being conducted on swine across the nation. According to oral history sources, even into the 1970s

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No __

Retains Integrity: Yes X No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Interview with Michael Combs, December 1996.
Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.
NARA, RG 16, Entry 177, Box 7.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: DPB; HPE	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

Description

This one-story building is T-shaped. The main section is at the southern end of the building and is oriented along an east-west axis. There is a long hog-stall extension projecting to the north, parallel to Soil Conservation Service Road. The building is constructed of concrete block with a stucco finish and has a poured concrete foundation. The main section has a side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles and pipe tile along the ridge. The west gable-end facade has four window openings with brick sills, three with nine lights and a smaller one (at the north end) with six lights; there are two louvered vent openings with brick sills in the apex of the gable. The south facade, which is five bays across and contains the main entrance to this section of the building, features a central wooden garage door with two long, horizontal windows in its upper half. It is flanked on either side by a single nine-light window with a brick sill. In the outer bays, there are wood doors. The east gable-end facade is nearly identical to that of the west, except that the opening at the north end of this facade is a door with a small single-light window.

Projecting from the main block to the north is a low-lying gable roof extension. The north gable end features a central wooden garage door with two long, horizontal windows in its upper half. It is flanked on either side by a single, six-light window with brick sill. There is a pair of louvered vent openings in the apex of the gable. The east and west facades are nearly identical, with 14 chain-link fence enclosures atop concrete footers along the sides of the building. The enclosures are accessed by small openings at ground level. Seven sets of recessed paired windows, each with six lights and brick sills, punctuate the facade. Nearly half of these are broken.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 537	Master Plan Page: P-7	Grid: C-5
Building Name/Historic Name: Swine Record of Performance House		
Farm Area/Street Address: Swine Area - Soil Conservation Service Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1940/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Record of Performance Research/Vacant		

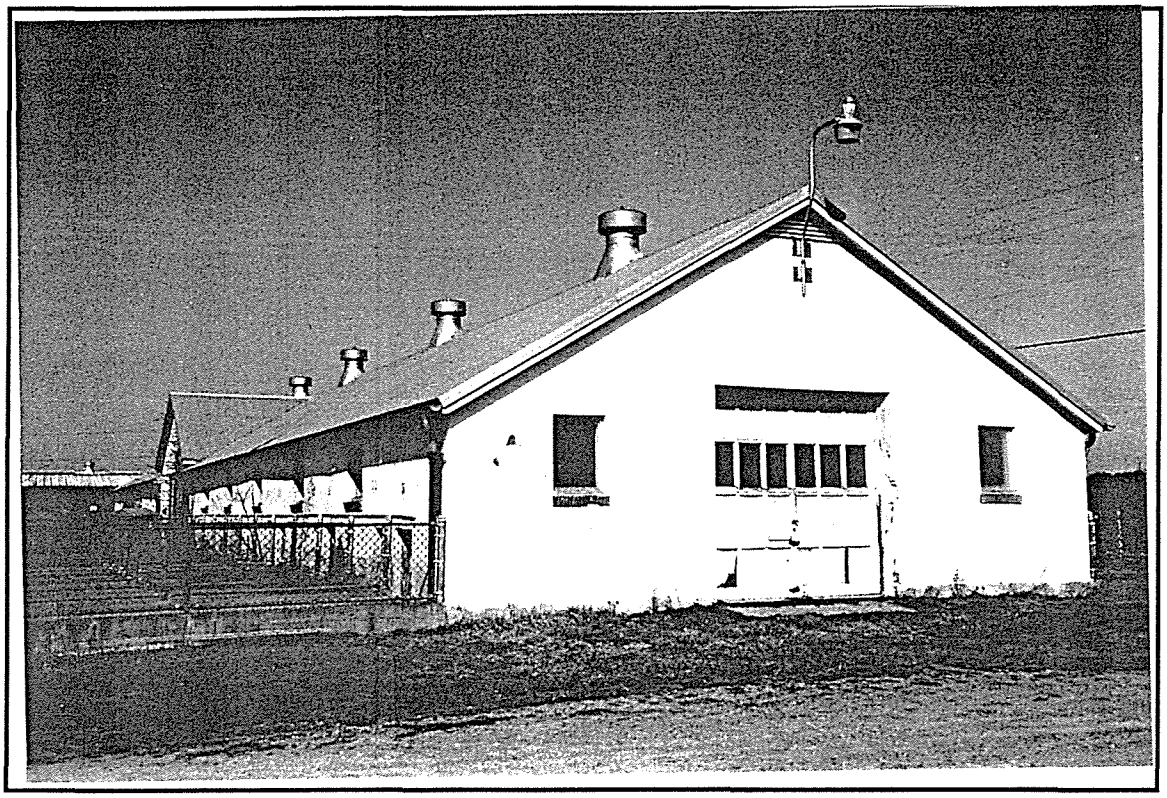


Photo ID: Building 537, South and West Facades, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This rectangular, one-story building is of concrete-block construction with a stucco finish. The building is very long, and is oriented along a north-south axis with entrances in the gable ends at the north and south facades. There is a central cross-gabled section, which also features prominent entrances to the building. The roof is corrugated metal, though the original plans indicated asbestos shingles. There are six circular ventilator caps along the ridge, three on either side of the central cross gable. The north facade features a central wooden garage door, with six lights in its upper half, which is severely damaged. It is flanked on either side by single, four-light, wood-sash windows with brick sills. The south facade is identical. The east and west facades are virtually identical; they are lined with pig enclosures constructed of chain link fencing atop poured concrete footers. The east and west facades have five bays on either side of the central cross gable. The windows are single, slightly recessed six-light wood sash with brick sills. The central cross-gable section features on the east facade a set of double wood doors flanked on either side by a six-light window with brick sill. The west facade is identical, except that the wood doors have been replaced with metal doors. Within the building there was space for a feed room and an area for weighing.

The Record of Performance building is one of the four major buildings originally constructed in the Swine Area. Plans for Building 537 were developed in 1940, and it was constructed by 1942 as part of the second phase of the relocation of the Swine Unit from the Central Farm to the East Farm. Some $15,000 of Public Works monies were allotted for the work. All four of the main buildings of the Swine Area share similar design features. All were constructed of concrete block with stucco finish. The windows featured brick sills, and the roofs were all gabled and originally had asbestos shingles, though today some have corrugated metal roofs. Research conducted in the building involved measuring the growth, weight gain, and general performance of the swine -- essential information for the success of any breeding or feeding experiment. The research conducted at Beltsville's swine unit was among the more important animal husbandry research being conducted in the nation on swine. According to oral history sources, even into the 1970s the area supported some 5,000 hogs.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Interview with Michael Combs, December 1996.
Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.
NARA RG 16, Entry 177, Box 7.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: DPB; HPE	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 539	Master Plan Page: P-7	Grid: C-5
Building Name/Historic Name: Swine Feed Storage Barn		
Farm Area/Street Address: Swine Area - Soil Conservation Service Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1938-39/NARA		
Historic Use/Current Use: Feed Storage/Vacant		

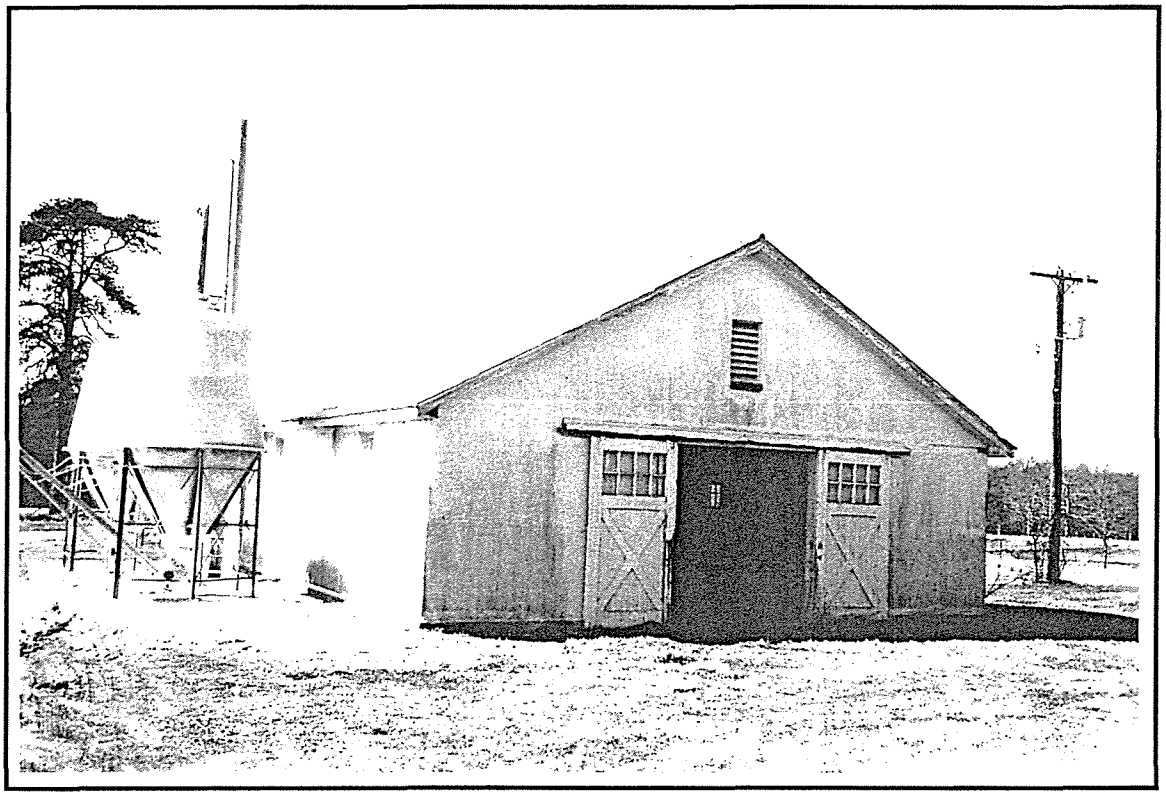


Photo ID: Building 539, East and South Facades, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This rectangular building lies on an east-west axis, with the principal openings along the east and west gable ends. It is of concrete-block construction with a stucco finish on a poured concrete foundation. It has a gabled roof with asphalt shingles and pipe tile along the ridge. There is a tall thin ventilator cap on the north face of the roof. The gutters have been replaced. The west gable-end facade features a set of double, wood barn doors, with eight lights each in the upper half, on a sliding track. A louvered vent window with a brick sill is centered over the door in the apex of the gable. The east facade is identical to the west. On the north facade, there are three, small, nine-light windows with brick sills. At the west end of this facade is a small wood door opening. The interior is open, except at the north end, which is enclosed by a wood clapboard-faced wall.

This building is one of four main buildings in the Swine Area. It was built during the initial relocation of the Swine Unit to the East Farm from the Central Farm, which occurred between 1938 and 1939. All four of the main buildings share similar design features. All were constructed of concrete block with a stucco finish. The windows featured brick sills and the roofs were all gabled and originally had asbestos shingles, though today some of them have corrugated metal roofs. Some $8,000 was allotted for the construction. This building was used to store swine feed, as well as to prepare the special feeds for the nutrition investigations. Its central location was considered ideal for feed storage, because researchers did not have transport the feed a long distance. The research conducted at Beltsville's swine unit was among the most important animal husbandry work conducted across the nation for that animal. According to oral history sources, even into the 1970s the area supported some 5,000 hogs.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes _X_ No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes _X_ No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NARA, RG 16, Entry 177, Box 2692.
Interview with Michael Combs, December 1996.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: HPE;DPB	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 540	Master Plan Page: P-7	Grid: C-5
Building Name/Historic Name: Swine Isolation Barn		
Farm Area/Street Address: Swine Area - Soil Conservation Service Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1940/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Swine Isolation Barn/Vacant		

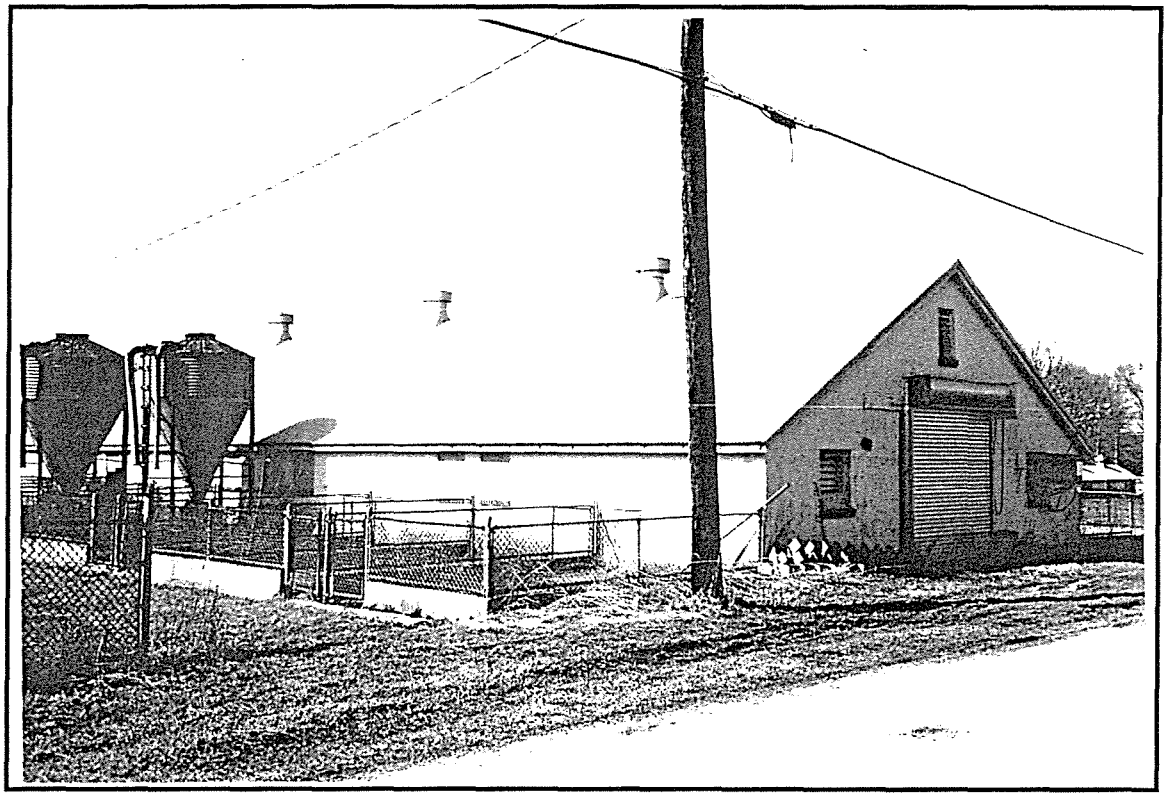


Photo ID: Building 540, North and East Facades, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This one-story rectangular building lies on an east-west axis, with the main entrance on the east gable end. It has a corrugated metal roof, which was originally covered with asbestos shingles, capped with three ventilators along the ridge. The building is of concrete-block construction with a stucco finish. The east gable-end facade has a large, central, metal rolling door, flanked on either side by a small, square window with louvered vents. In the gable above the metal door is a single louvered window opening. The west facade is similar to the east facade, except the large sliding door is missing. The south facade features four sets of paired windows with brick sills; the windows are now blind, having been boarded up. There are pen enclosures, marked by chain-link fencing atop concrete footers, accessed by small openings at ground level along the length of the facade. The north facade, like the south, is also punctuated by the pen enclosures and openings at ground level. There are also four sets of paired windows with brick sills. Within the building, the original plans called for concrete partitions, a "homesote" ceiling, and a gravity ventilator along the ridge.

This building is one of four main buildings constructed during the relocation of the Swine Unit from the Central Farm to the East Farm, which occurred between 1938 and 1942. Plans for the building were prepared by the Bureau of Animal Industry on June 17, 1940, and construction was completed by 1942. All four of the main Swine Unit buildings share similar design features. All were constructed of concrete block with a stucco finish. The windows featured brick sills, and the roofs were all gabled and originally had asbestos shingles, though today some have corrugated metal roofs. This building provided an area in which certain swine could be isolated from the general population.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: HPE;DPB	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 541, A-D	Master Plan Page: P-7	Grid: C-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Hog Houses		
Farm Area/Street Address: Swine Area - Soil Conservation Service Road		
Date of Construction/Source: c. 1938-42/NARA		
Historic Use/Current Use: Hog Houses		

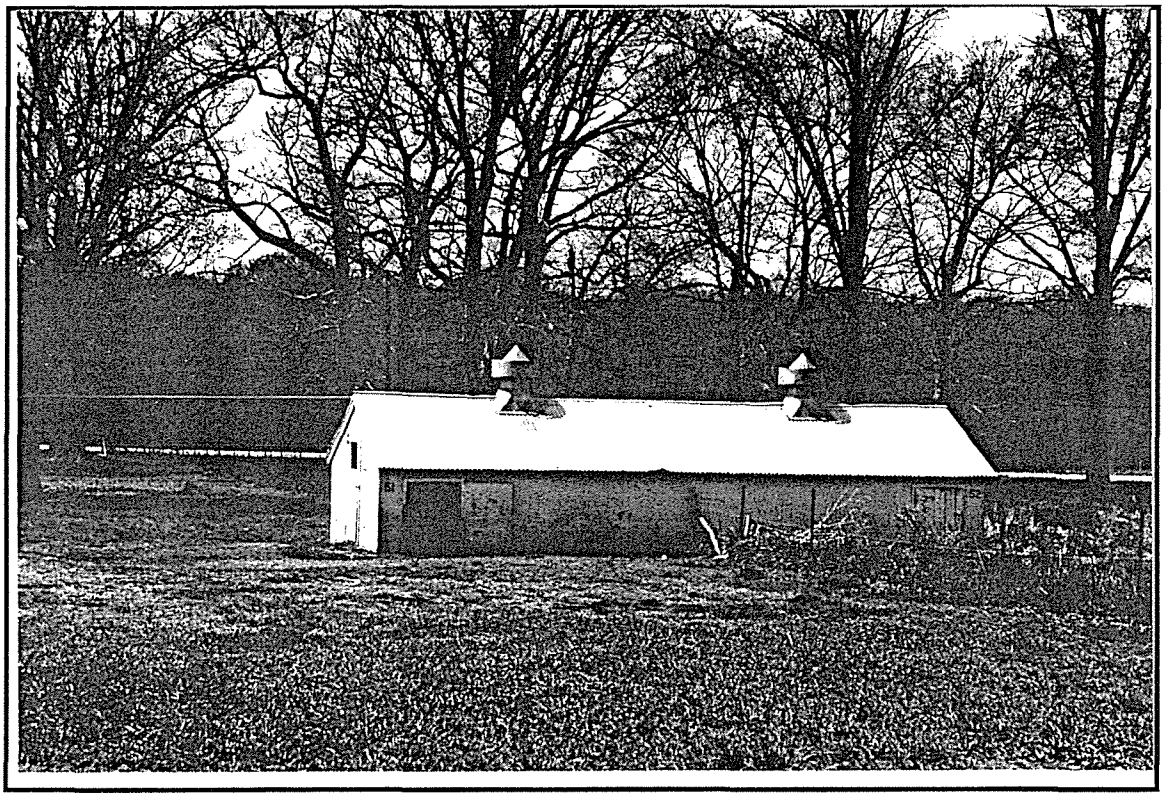


Photo ID: Building 541, South and East Facades, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

These identical, unattached, small hog houses are located on the northern part of the Swine Area; each has its own pasture. The five buildings have rectangular footprints and are constructed of concrete block with a stucco finish. The side-gabled roofs are constructed of corrugated metal on a north-south axis, with two ventilator caps along the ridge. The east facades have square-headed openings (doorless, for the hogs), located at the outer ends of the elevation. The south gable-end facades have a larger door, for human access to the shed, with a window in its upper half.

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes __ No __

Retains Integrity: Yes __ No __

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Interview with Michael Combs, December 1996.
NARA, RG 16, Entry 177, Box 7.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: HPE	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

History and Significance

These five buildings constitute the only five original hog houses remaining in the Swine Area. Originally there were approximately 32 hog houses in this area, each with its own pasture. The houses were constructed between 1938 and 1942, during the initial relocation of the Swine Unit from the Central Farm to the East Farm. It is possible that some of the original hog houses were moved from the Central Farm to the East Farm. The general design of these hog houses is typical of most of the original houses; some of the original Central Farm structures were constructed of wood, however, while others were concrete block with a stucco finish. Still other houses utilized a different design, being wood-frame buildings with a shed roof instead of a gabled roof. These five hog houses were some of the many built to house the hogs used in breeding and feeding experiments. The research conducted at Beltsville was among the most significant animal husbandry research conducted in swine across the nation. These buildings served as essential support structures for the work of the swine unit. According to oral history sources, even into the 1970s, there were some 5,000 pigs at Beltsville. As the amount of research and number of livestock declined, however, many of the hog houses were destroyed in the early 1990s.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 543	Master Plan Page: P-7	Grid: E-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Main Dog Kennel		
Farm Area/Street Address: East Farm - Springfield Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1939/Drawings		
Historic Use/Current Use: Dog Kennel/Vacant		

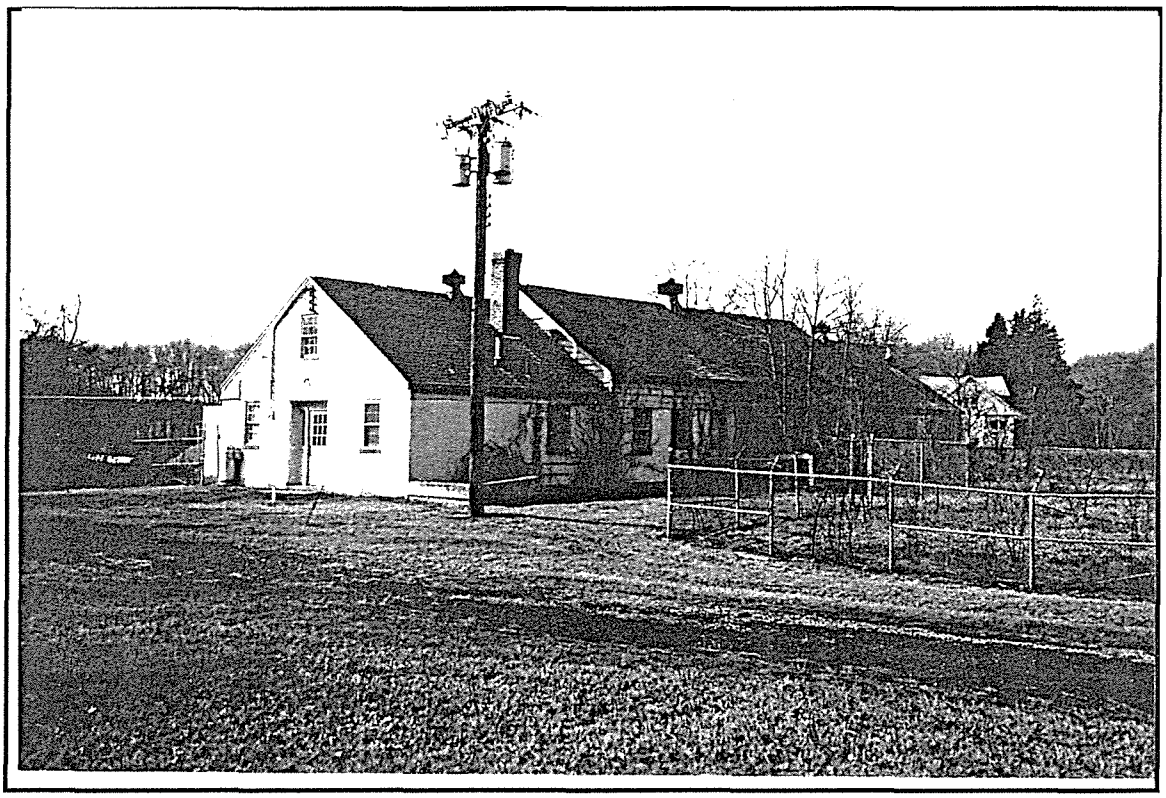


Photo ID: Building 542, South and East Facades, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

See Continuation Sheet

See Continuation Sheet

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.
Archives, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 427, BARC.
Annual Report of the Director of the Beltsville Research Center for the Fiscal Year 1936.
Interview with Michael Combs, July 16, 1996.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Surveyor: HPE; DPB	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

Description

This one-and-a-half-story building is oriented along a north-south axis, with the principal facade facing east onto Springfield Road. The building has a central section that is slightly larger with a raised roof, flanked by a wing to the north and south. Essentially rectangular in footprint, the building is of concrete construction with a stucco finish on the first floor and clapboard siding in the gable ends and under the eaves of the east and west elevations, atop a concrete foundation. It has a side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles, with three ventilator caps along the ridge. The wing to the north projects or overhangs slightly at the gable end. The wing to the south has an interior brick chimney on the east face of the roof. The west facade of the building is punctuated by fourteen windows; the two at the southern end of the facade are six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash with brick sill, similar to most of the other windows in the building. The rest of the windows on this facade are wood-frame, nine-light sash. The gable story of the south facade is covered in wood clapboards and has a single, six-over-six window. The first story of the south facade has a central wood door, with nine lights in the upper half and paneling in the lower half, set in a paneled recessed opening. The door is framed by four vertical lights on each side. The door is flanked on either side by six-over-six windows with brick sills. The east facade is nearly identical to the west facade, except there is also a set of concrete stairs at the southern end of the facade that lead to the basement. The north facade has a set of double doors on the second floor, each with four lights in the upper half. On the first floor there is a set of double doors flanked on either side by single six-over-six windows.

History and Significance

The Main Dog Kennel (Building 543) was constructed adjacent to the Hense House (Building 542) on the newly acquired Hense property in the easternmost section of the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center. The Division of Plans and Services of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering designed the kennel and other dog-related facilities, and also drew up plans for the renovations of the Hense House in 1939, to accommodate a government employee and family. The Main Dog Kennel featured dog pens on either side of a central corridor, as well as puppy pens, whelping pens, a kitchen, an operating room, and an office at the south end of the building where the entrance hall began. Most of the basement was unexcavated, except for a coal storage and boiler under the south end. The paddocks adjacent to the building on either side were surfaced with gravel. Dog runs were planned northwest of the kennel.

During World War II, canines for the Army were bred here; the Army K-9 Corps housed dogs they were training for scout work in the kennels. After the war, according to a 1946 letter, the Animal Husbandry Division were using the dog kennels as swine sheds. In 1963, building plans reveal that the Dog Kennel was adapted to serve as the Animal Husbandry Radiological Biological Laboratory. The dog openings (about 24 of them) along the main facades of the building were sealed up, cabinets and furniture were installed, as well as air-conditioning and asbestos vinyl tile. The building was divided into an office, a metabolism area, a counting room, a large laboratory with cabinets, and an isotope storage room.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD
SURVEY FORM: STRUCTURES

GENERAL

Building No.: 543A	Master Plan Page: P-7	Grid: F-4
Building Name/Historic Name: Dog Area Shed		
Farm Area/Street Address: East Farm - Springfield Road		
Date of Construction/Source: 1939; 1967/BAMS		
Historic Use/Current Use: Shed/Vacant		

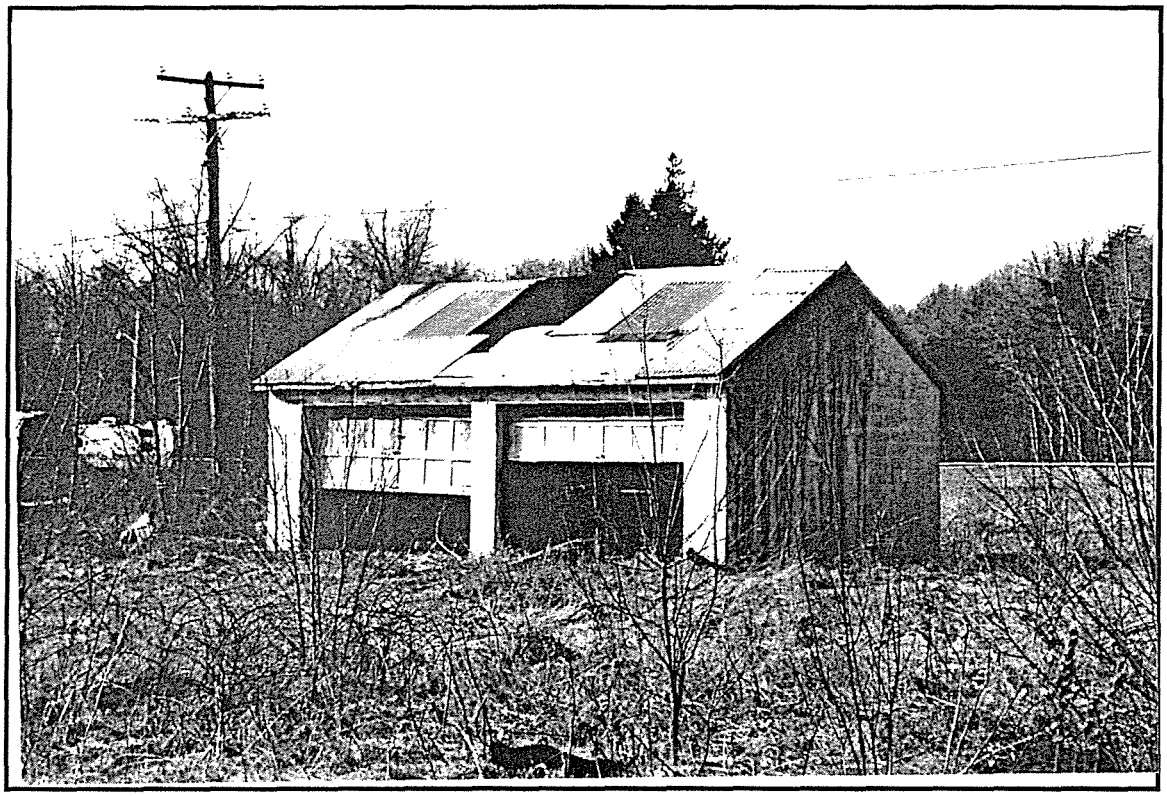


Photo ID: Building 543A, South and East Facades, 2/20/97

DESCRIPTION (Notable features; significant alterations)

This one-story building is oriented along an east-west axis, with the principal facade facing south into the enclosure east of the Main Dog Kennel. Essentially square in footprint, the building is of concrete-block construction with a stucco finish, atop a concrete foundation. It has a side-gabled, corrugated-metal roof. The south facade features a wood double garage door. The north, east, and west facades have no openings.

This building was erected to serve as a support building to the Main Dog Kennel, which was designed by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering's Division of Plans and Services in the late 1930s to house the government dogs and related research facilities. Although no plans for this building exist, it seems likely that it too was designed by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering within the time period; it shares such architectural characteristics as the stucco finish. The roof has probably been replaced.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Eligible as Contributing to Potential Historic District
Yes X No ___

Retains Integrity: Yes X No ___

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

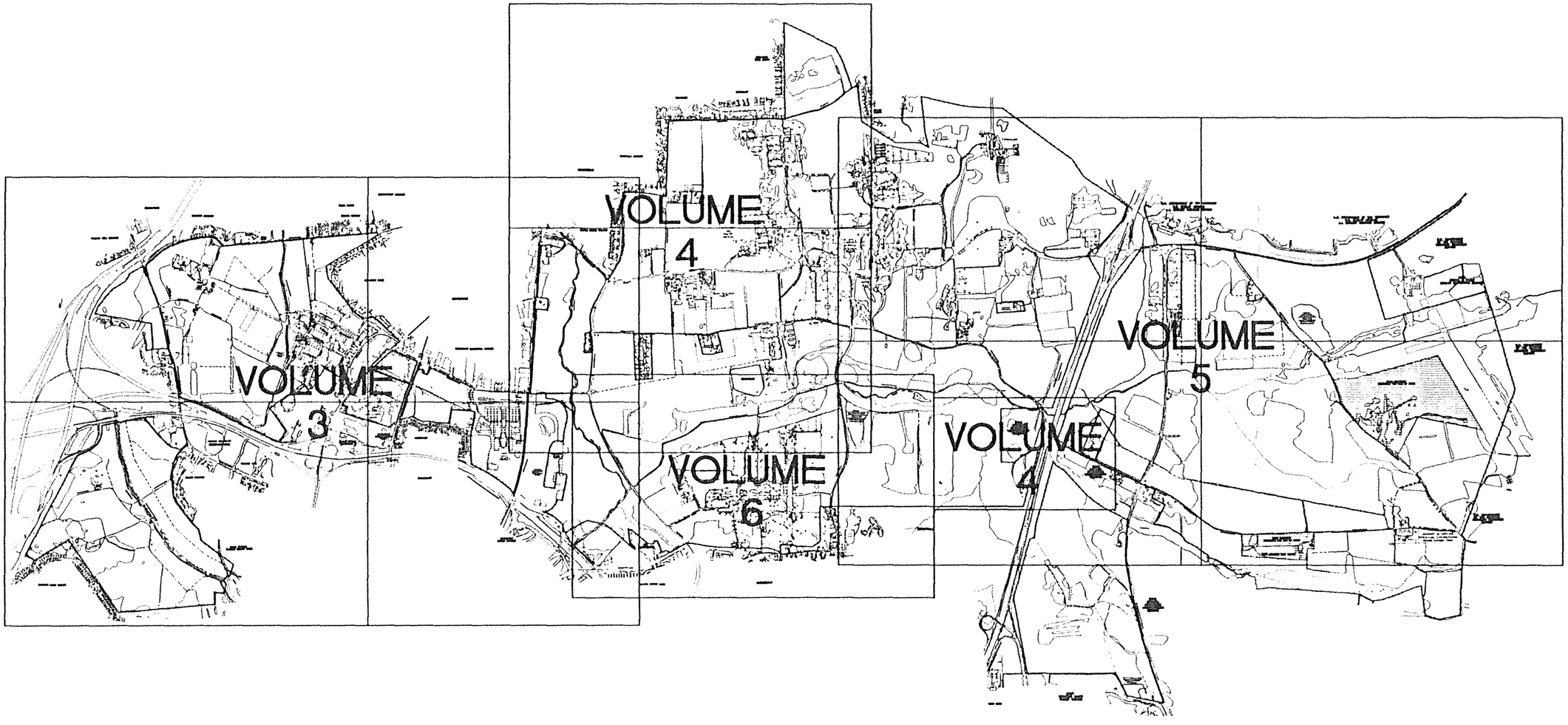
Architectural Drawings Collection, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 426, BARC.
Archives, Facilities and Engineering Branch, Building 427, BARC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/PHOTOGRAPHS

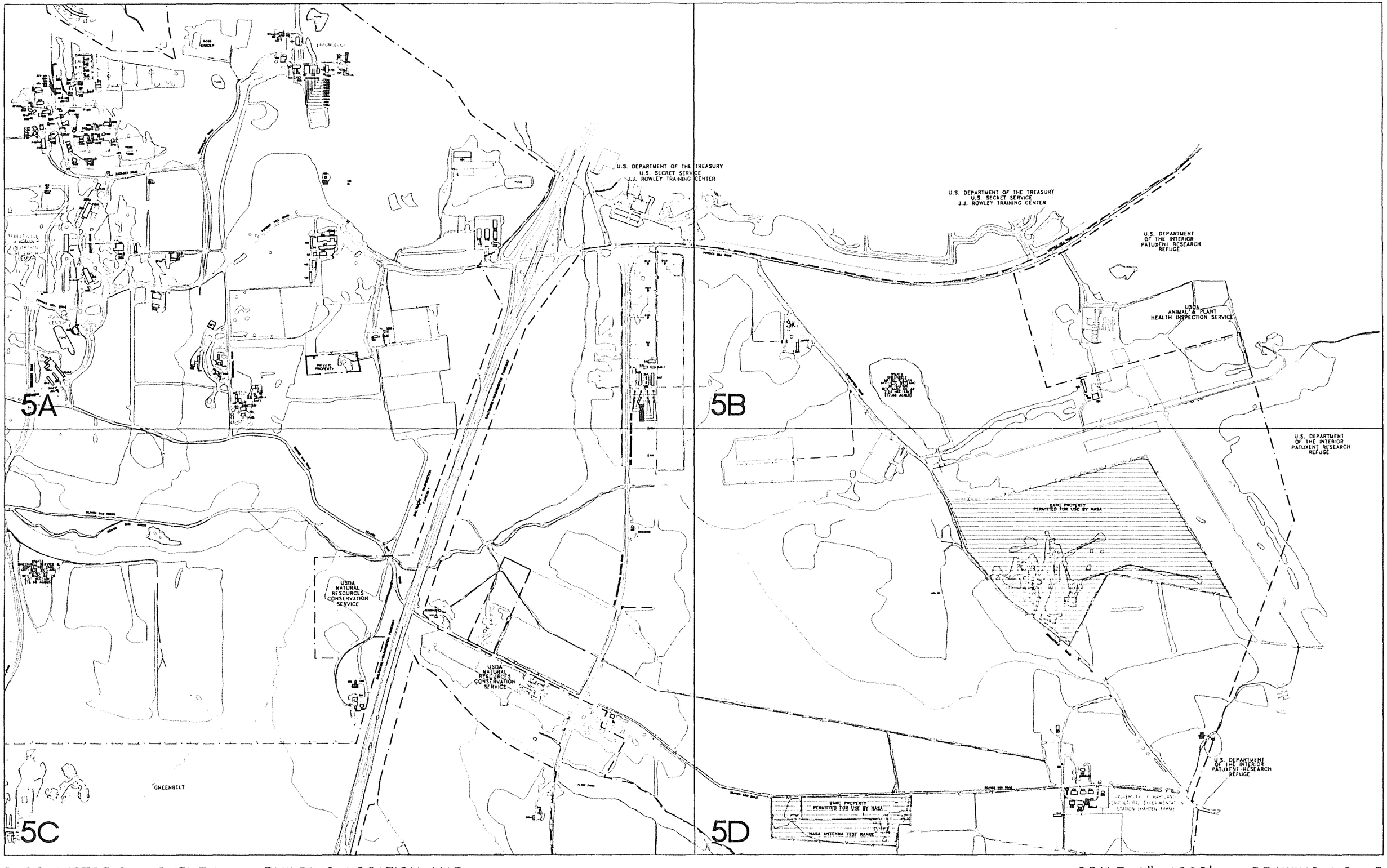
Name of Surveyor: DPB;HPE	Affiliation: R&A	Date: February 1997

BARC HISTORICAL SURVEY

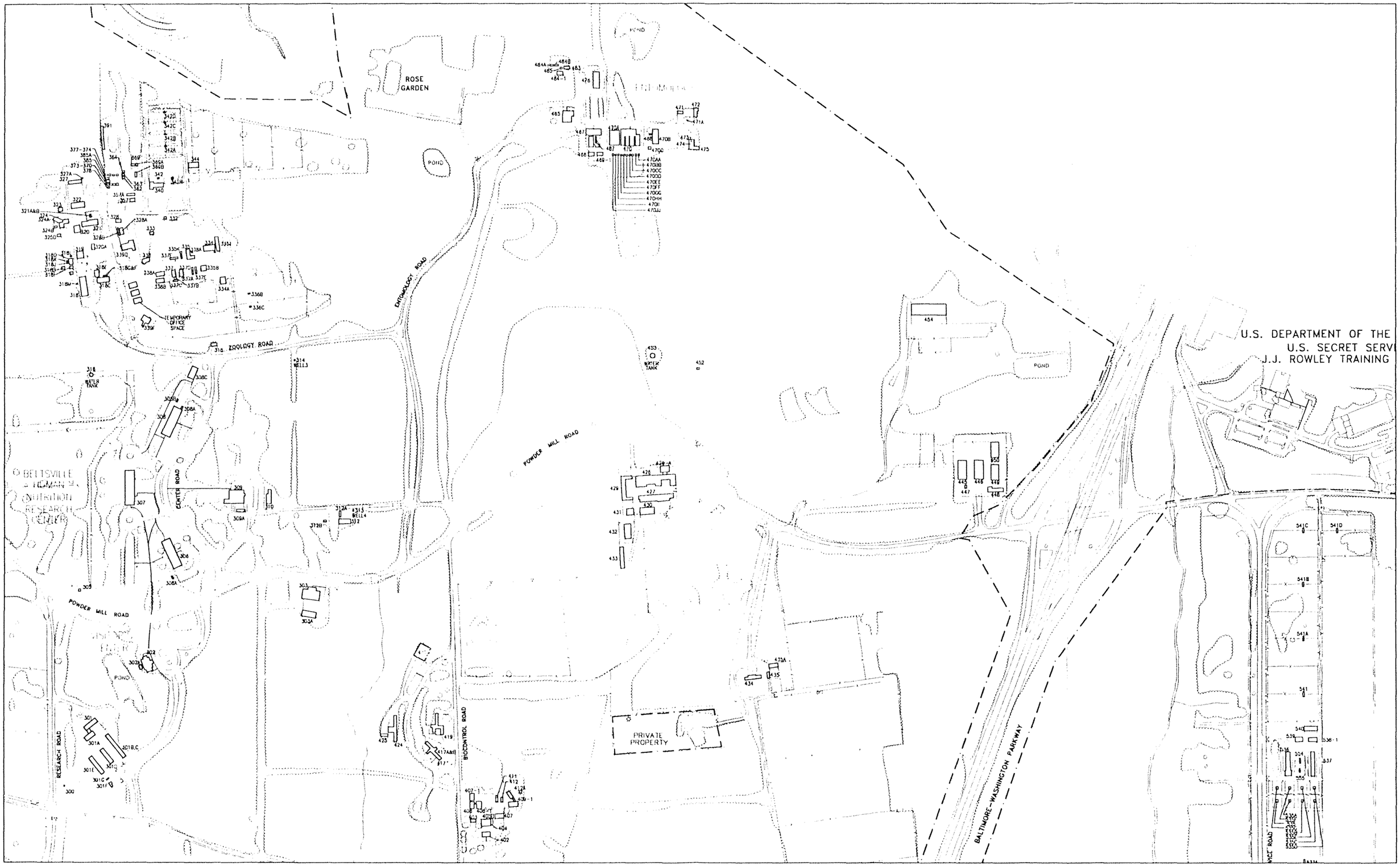
BUILDING LOCATION MAPS



BARC HISTORICAL SURVEY BUILDING LOCATION MAP SCALE 1"=3000' OVERALL DRAWING



BARC HISTORICAL SURVEY BUILDING LOCATION MAP SCALE 1"=1200' DRAWING NO.: 5



BARC HISTORICAL SURVEY BUILDING LOCATION MAP SCALE 1"=600' DRAWING NO.: 5A

TREASURY
CE
CENTER

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
U.S. SECRET SERVICE
J.J. ROWLEY TRAINING CENTER

U.S. DEPARTMENT
OF THE INTERIOR
PATUXENT RESEARCH
REFUGE

USDA
ANIMAL & PLANT
HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

POWDER MILL ROAD

POWDER MILL ROAD

SPRINGFIELD ROAD

WMATA
GREENBELT
METRO STATION
OFF-SITE WETLAND
MITIGATION
SITE BARC 06-40
7.25 HECTARES
(17.86 ACRES)

542

543A

543

606

605

604

BARC HISTORICAL SURVEY BUILDING LOCATION MAP

SCALE 1"=600' DRAWING NO.: 5B

BEAVER DAM ROAD

BEAVER DAM CREEK

BEAVER DAM CREEK

BEAVER DAM ROAD

BALTIMORE - WASHINGTON PARKWAY

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE ROAD

WMATA
GREENBELT SERVICE &
INSPECTION YARD
OFF-SITE WETLAND
MITIGATION
SITE BARC 02-70
4.31 HECTARES
(10.66 ACRES)

USDA
NATURAL
RESOURCES
CONSERVATION
SERVICE

BALTIMORE-WASHINGTON PARKWAY

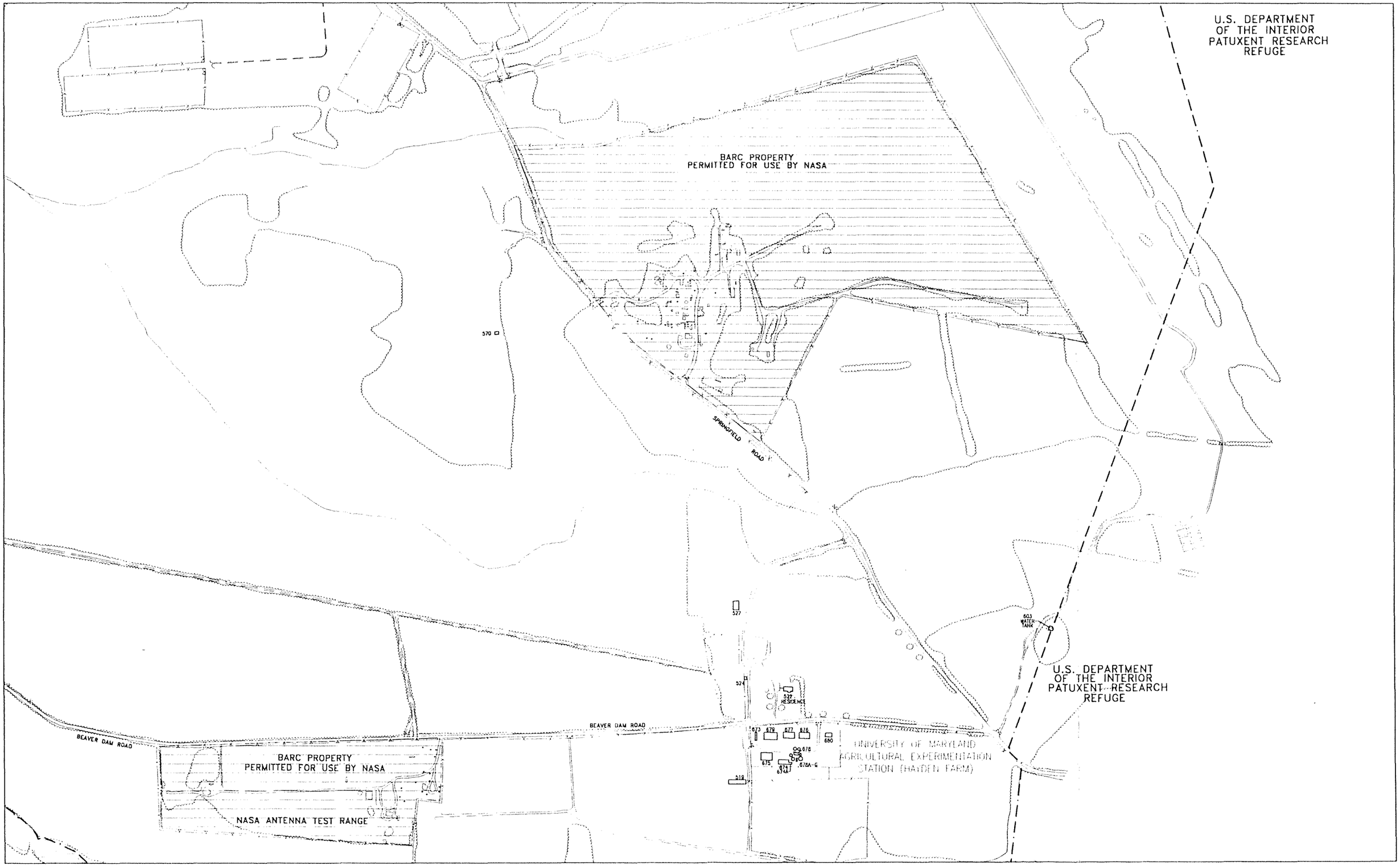
USDA
NATURAL
RESOURCES
CONSERVATION
SERVICE

GREENBELT

ALTER POND

BARC HISTORICAL SURVEY BUILDING LOCATION MAP

SCALE 1"=600' DRAWING NO.: 5C



BARC HISTORICAL SURVEY BUILDING LOCATION MAP SCALE 1"=600' DRAWING NO.: 5D